

STABLE REPRESENTATION HOMOLOGY AND KOSZUL DUALITY

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ABSTRACT. This paper is a sequel to [BKR], where we studied the derived representation scheme $DRep_n(A)$ of n -dimensional representations of an associative k -algebra A . In [BKR], we constructed canonical trace maps $Tr_n(A)_\bullet : HC_\bullet(A) \rightarrow H_\bullet[DRep_n(A)]^{GL_n}$ extending the usual characters to higher cyclic homology. This led to the natural question whether a well-known theorem of Procesi [P] extends to the derived setting: i.e., is the algebra map $\Lambda Tr_n(A)_\bullet : \Lambda_k[HC_\bullet(A)] \rightarrow H_\bullet[DRep_n(A)]^{GL_n}$ defined by the higher traces surjective? In the present paper, we answer this question for augmented algebras. Given such an algebra A , we construct a canonical dense subalgebra $DRep_\infty(A)^{Tr}$ of the topological DG algebra $\varprojlim DRep_n(A)^{GL_n}$. Our main result is that on passing to the inverse limit (as $n \rightarrow \infty$), the family of maps $\Lambda Tr_n(A)_\bullet$ ‘stabilizes’ to an isomorphism $\Lambda_k(\overline{HC}_\bullet(A)) \cong H_\bullet[DRep_\infty(A)^{Tr}]$. A derived version of Procesi’s Theorem does therefore hold in the limit. However, for fixed (finite) n , we get homological obstructions to the surjectivity of $\Lambda Tr_n(A)_\bullet$, and simple examples show that these obstructions do not vanish in general. We compare our result with the classical theorem of Loday, Quillen and Tsygan on stable homology of matrix Lie algebras. We show that the Chevalley-Eilenberg complex $C_\bullet(\mathfrak{gl}_\infty(A), \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k); k)$ equipped with a natural coalgebra structure is Koszul dual to the DG algebra $DRep_\infty(A)^{Tr}$. We also extend our main results to bigraded DG algebras, in which case we show that $DRep_\infty(A)^{Tr} = DRep_\infty(A)^{GL_\infty}$. As an application, we compute the (graded) Euler characteristics of $DRep_\infty(A)^{GL_\infty}$ and $\overline{HC}_\bullet(A)$ and derive some interesting combinatorial identities.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let k be a field of characteristic zero. If A is a semi-simple Artinian algebra over k (e.g., the group algebra of a finite group), every matrix representation $\varrho : A \rightarrow M_n(k)$ of A is determined, up to isomorphism, by its character $a \mapsto \text{Tr}[\varrho(a)]$, and for each $n \geq 0$, there are only finitely many isomorphism classes of such representations. The classical character theory generalizes to arbitrary finitely generated algebras in a geometric way. The set of all n -dimensional representations of an associative k -algebra A can be naturally given the structure of an affine k -scheme called the *representation scheme* $\text{Rep}_n(A)$ (we write $A_n = k[\text{Rep}_n(A)]$ for the corresponding commutative algebra). The isomorphism classes of n -dimensional representations are parametrized by the orbits of the general linear group $GL_n(k)$ which acts algebraically on $\text{Rep}_n(A)$ by conjugation. The classes of semi-simple representations correspond to the closed orbits and are parametrized by the affine quotient scheme $\text{Rep}_n(A)/\!/GL_n(k) := \text{Spec } A_n^{GL_n}$ (see, e.g., [Kr]). Now, the characters of representations define a linear map

$$(1.1) \quad \text{Tr}_n(A) : HC_0(A) \rightarrow A_n^{GL_n},$$

where $HC_0(A) = A/[A, A]$ is the 0-th cyclic homology (abelianization) of A . A well-known theorem of Procesi [P] asserts that the characters of A actually generate $A_n^{GL_n}$ as an algebra; in other words, the algebra homomorphism defined by (1.1)

$$(1.2) \quad \text{Sym Tr}_n(A) : \text{Sym}_k[HC_0(A)] \rightarrow A_n^{GL_n}$$

is *surjective*. This result is a consequence of the First Fundamental Theorem of invariant theory (see, e.g., [KP]), and it plays a fundamental role in representation theory of algebras.

In our earlier paper [BKR], we constructed a derived version of the representation scheme $\text{Rep}_n(A)$ by extending the functor Rep_n to the category of differential graded (DG) algebras and deriving it in the sense of non-abelian homological algebra [Q1]¹. The corresponding derived scheme $DRep_n(A)$ is represented (in

¹The first construction of this kind was proposed by Ciocan-Fontanine and Kapranov in [CK]. The relation of our construction to that of [CK] is explained in [BKR, Section 2.3.6]. We will briefly review it in Section 2.3 below.

the homotopy category of DG algebras) by a commutative DG algebra, which abusing notation we also denote $DRep_n(A)$. The homology of $DRep_n(A)$ depends only on A and n , with $H_0[DRep_n(A)]$ being canonically isomorphic to A_n . Following [BKR], we call $H_\bullet[DRep_n(A)]$ the n -th representation homology of A and denote it by $H_\bullet(A, n)$. The action of GL_n on A_n extends naturally to $DRep_n(A)$, and there is an isomorphism of graded algebras $H_\bullet[DRep_n(A)^{GL_n}] \cong H_\bullet(A, n)^{GL_n}$.

Now, one of the key results of [BKR] is the construction of canonical trace maps

$$(1.3) \quad \text{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet : HC_\bullet(A) \rightarrow H_\bullet(A, n)^{GL_n},$$

extending (1.1) to the higher cyclic homology. Assembled together, these maps define a homomorphism of graded commutative algebras

$$(1.4) \quad \Lambda \text{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet : \Lambda_k[HC_\bullet(A)] \rightarrow H_\bullet(A, n)^{GL_n},$$

where Λ_k denotes the graded symmetric algebra over k . Then, given the Procesi Theorem, it is natural to ask (cf. [BKR]):

$$(1.5) \quad \text{Is the map (1.4) surjective?}$$

In the present paper, we will study this question for augmented algebras (*i.e.*, unital associative DG algebras endowed with a morphism $A \rightarrow k$). Working with augmented algebras, it is natural to use reduced cyclic homology, so we replace $HC_\bullet(A)$ by $\overline{HC}_\bullet(A)$ in the above considerations. Our approach involves three steps. First, for an augmented algebra A , we define a commutative DG algebra $DRep_\infty(A)^{GL_\infty} \cong \varprojlim DRep_n(A)^{GL_n}$ and construct a canonical DG subalgebra $DRep_\infty(A)^{\text{Tr}} \subseteq DRep_\infty(A)^{GL_\infty}$, which is dense in an appropriate inverse limit topology. We call $DRep_\infty(A)^{\text{Tr}}$ the *trace subalgebra* and refer to its homology $H_\bullet(A, \infty)^{\text{Tr}}$ as the *stable representation homology* of A . It turns out that there is a canonical coalgebra structure on $DRep_\infty(A)^{\text{Tr}}$ that makes it a commutative cocommutative DG Hopf algebra; thus $H_\bullet(A, \infty)^{\text{Tr}}$ is a graded Hopf algebra.

Second, we stabilize the family of maps (1.4) passing to the inverse limit (as $n \rightarrow \infty$) and prove that (1.4) ‘converges’ to an isomorphism of graded Hopf algebras

$$(1.6) \quad \Lambda[\overline{HC}_\bullet(A)] \xrightarrow{\sim} H_\bullet(A, \infty)^{\text{Tr}}.$$

This result is a consequence of Theorem 4.2, which we call ‘the stabilization theorem’ and which is technically the main theorem of the paper.

Third, for a fixed n , we construct a complex $K_\bullet(A, n)$ whose homology obstructs $H_\bullet(A, n)^{GL_n}$ from attaining its ‘stable limit’ $H_\bullet(A, \infty)^{\text{Tr}}$; thus, we get homological obstructions to the surjectivity of (1.4). It is worth noting that for an ordinary algebra (*i.e.*, a DG algebra concentrated in homological degree 0), the complex $K_\bullet(A, n)$ is acyclic in negative degrees, so *in degree zero* there are no obstructions: whence the surjectivity of (1.2). In general, however, the answer to (1.5) turns out to be negative; in Section 5.3.1, we give simple examples showing that (1.4) need not be surjective even for $n = 1$.

Apart from question (1.5), we will give two other applications of the stabilization theorem. First, we clarify the relation between representation homology and Lie algebra homology. As was already observed in [BKR], the isomorphism (1.6) is analogous to a well-known Loday-Quillen-Tsygan (LQT) isomorphism describing the stable homology of matrix Lie algebras in terms of cyclic homology (see [LQ, T]). In its relative form, the Loday-Quillen-Tsygan Theorem asserts

$$(1.7) \quad H_\bullet(\mathfrak{gl}_\infty(A), \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k); k) \cong \Lambda[\overline{HC}_{\bullet-1}(A)],$$

where $\mathfrak{gl}_\infty(A) := \varinjlim \mathfrak{gl}_r(A)$ is the Lie algebra of all finite matrices over A and $\mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k)$ is its subalgebra consisting of matrices with entries in k . Now, recall that the standard Chevalley-Eilenberg complex $\mathcal{C}_\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}; k)$ computing the Lie homology $H_\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}; k)$ has a natural DG coalgebra structure. Using the results of [LQ] and [BKR], we will construct, for any r and n , a canonical degree -1 map

$$(1.8) \quad \tau_{r,n}(A) : \mathcal{C}_\bullet(\mathfrak{gl}_r(A), \mathfrak{gl}_r(k); k) \rightarrow DRep_n(A)^{GL_n}$$

which is a twisting cochain² with respect to the natural DG coalgebra structure on $\mathcal{C}_\bullet(\mathfrak{gl}_r(A), \mathfrak{gl}_r(k); k)$. Stabilizing (1.8) on both sides (as $r, n \rightarrow \infty$), we then get a map

$$\tau_{\infty, \infty}(A) : \mathcal{C}_\bullet(\mathfrak{gl}_\infty(A), \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k); k) \rightarrow \mathrm{DRep}_\infty(A)^{\mathrm{Tr}}$$

relating the Chevalley-Eilenberg complex of $\mathfrak{gl}_\infty(A)$ to the trace subalgebra of A . Our stabilization theorem together with LQT implies that $\tau_{\infty, \infty}(A)$ is actually an *acyclic* twisting cochain. This means that the DG coalgebra $\mathcal{C}_\bullet(\mathfrak{gl}_\infty(A), \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k); k)$ is *Koszul dual* to the DG algebra $\mathrm{DRep}_\infty(A)^{\mathrm{Tr}}$; in particular, the latter is determined by the former up to quasi-isomorphism. As a standard consequence of Koszul duality, we have an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{H}_\bullet(A, \infty)^{\mathrm{Tr}} \cong \mathrm{Ext}_\mathcal{C}^{-\bullet}(k, k) ,$$

where $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_\bullet(\mathfrak{gl}_\infty(A); \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k), k)$ and the Ext-algebra on the right is the Yoneda algebra defined in an appropriate category of DG comodules over \mathcal{C} . An interesting question, which we leave entirely open, is whether the twisting cochain $\tau_{r, n}(A)$ may be acyclic in the ‘unstable’ range (*i.e.*, for r and n other than $r = n = \infty$).

The second application of our stabilization theorem is concerned with *bigraded* DG algebras (*i.e.*, augmented DG algebras equipped with an extra polynomial grading). In this case, the trace subalgebra actually coincides with the algebra of GL_∞ -invariants, so the stabilization theorem implies

$$(1.9) \quad \mathbf{A}[\overline{\mathrm{HC}}_\bullet(A)] \cong \mathrm{H}_\bullet(A, \infty)^{\mathrm{GL}_\infty} .$$

Equating the (graded) Euler characteristics of both sides of (1.9), one can obtain some interesting combinatorial identities. We will compute a number of explicit examples in Section 7.6. Our computations are inspired by the Lie homological approach to the famous Macdonald conjectures [Ha, FGT]. The idea of using classical Molien-Weyl matrix integrals in these computations is borrowed from [EG].

Finally, we would like to comment on our proof of the stabilization theorem. Although it has the same basic ingredients as the proof of the LQT Theorem (e.g., we use invariant theory and the Milnor-Moore structure theorem for commutative cocommutative Hopf algebras), there are two major differences. First, unlike in the case of Lie homology, we do not have a ‘small’ canonical complex for computing representation homology; thus, we are forced to work with arbitrary DG resolutions, which makes our arguments more general and flexible but less explicit. Second, to stabilize representation homology one has to take inverse limits (rather than inductive limits in the Lie homology case). This gives some arguments a topological flavor and requires the use of a more sophisticated version of invariant theory of inductive limits of groups acting on inverse limits of modules and algebras³.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we introduce notation, recall some basic facts about DG algebras and review the material from [BKR] needed for the present paper. In Section 3, we prove an extended version of Procesi’s Theorem for DG algebras (Theorem 3.1). Although this result is probably known, we could not find an appropriate reference in the literature. Section 4 contains the main results of this paper, including the construction of the trace subalgebra (Sections 4.2-4.3) and the proof of the stabilization theorem (Section 4.4). In Section 5, after a brief overview of the theory of twisting cochains (Section 5.1), we establish the Koszul duality between stable representation homology and Lie homology (Theorem 5.2) and address our main question (1.5). In Section 6, we compute the ‘stable limit’ of the De Rham cohomology of $\mathrm{DRep}_n(A)^{\mathrm{GL}_n}$. This computation was motivated by a question of D. Kaledin (*cf.* Remark 6.2.1). In Section 7, we extend our results to the bigraded DG algebras. In this case, one can prove a more refined version of the stabilization theorem (Theorem 7.5), which gives more information on the stability of the homology groups. This section also contains explicit computations of Euler characteristics and examples of combinatorial identities mentioned above. The paper ends with an Appendix where we prove some basic lemmas on cyclic derivatives in the \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded setting.

²We will briefly review the theory of twisting cochains in Section 5.1.

³Luckily, the basics of such an invariant theory have been worked out in [T-TT], and the results of this paper can be applied to our situation (*cf.* Section 4.1).

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2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Notation and conventions. Throughout this paper, k denotes a base field of characteristic zero. An unadorned tensor product \otimes stands for the tensor product \otimes_k over k . An algebra means an associative k -algebra with 1; the category of such algebras is denoted \mathbf{Alg}_k . Unless stated otherwise, all differential graded (DG) objects are equipped with differentials of degree -1 , and the Koszul sign rule is systematically used. The categories of complexes, DG algebras and commutative DG algebras over k are denoted \mathbf{Com}_k , \mathbf{DGA}_k and \mathbf{CDGA}_k , respectively. As usual, \mathbf{Alg}_k is identified with the full subcategory of \mathbf{DGA}_k consisting of DG algebras with a single nonzero component in degree 0. We call a DG algebra free if its underlying graded algebra is free, i.e. isomorphic to the tensor algebra $T_k V$ of a graded k -vector space V . Following [L], we denote the graded symmetric algebra of V by $\mathbf{A}(V)$: thus, $\mathbf{A}(V) := \mathrm{Sym}_k(V_{\mathrm{ev}}) \otimes \Lambda_k(V_{\mathrm{odd}})$, where V_{ev} and V_{odd} are the even and odd components of V , respectively.

2.2. Augmented DG algebras. In this paper, we will work with augmented DG algebras. Recall that $A \in \mathbf{DGA}_k$ is *augmented* if it is given together with a DG algebra map $\varepsilon : A \rightarrow k$. A morphism of augmented algebras $(A, \varepsilon) \rightarrow (A', \varepsilon')$ is a morphism $f : A \rightarrow A'$ in \mathbf{DGA}_k satisfying $\varepsilon' \circ f = \varepsilon$. The category of augmented DG algebras will be denoted $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$. It is easy to see that $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ is equivalent to the category \mathbf{DGA} of nonunital DG algebras, with $A \in \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ corresponding to its augmentation ideal $\bar{A} := \mathrm{Ker}(\varepsilon)$. Similarly, we define the (equivalent) categories $\mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k}$ and \mathbf{CDGA} of commutative DG algebras: augmented and nonunital, respectively.

2.2.1. Model structures. Both \mathbf{DGA}_k and \mathbf{CDGA}_k carry natural (closed) model structures in the sense of Quillen [Q1, Q2]. The weak equivalences in these model categories are the quasi-isomorphisms and the fibrations are the degreewise surjective maps. The cofibrations are characterized in abstract terms: as morphisms satisfying the left lifting property with respect to the acyclic fibrations (see [H]). The model structures on \mathbf{DGA}_k and \mathbf{CDGA}_k naturally induce model structures on the corresponding categories of augmented algebras (cf. [DS, 3.10]). In particular, a morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ is a weak equivalence (resp., fibration; resp., cofibration) iff $f : A \rightarrow B$ is a weak equivalence (resp., fibration; resp., cofibration) in \mathbf{DGA}_k . All objects in \mathbf{DGA}_k and $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ are fibrant. The cofibrant objects in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ can be described more explicitly than in \mathbf{DGA}_k : by a theorem of Lefèvre (see [Ke, Theorem 4.3]), every cofibrant $A \in \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ is isomorphic to a retract of $\mathbf{\Omega}(C)$, where $\mathbf{\Omega}(C)$ is the cobar construction of an augmented conilpotent co-associative DG coalgebra C .

Unlike \mathbf{DGA}_k and \mathbf{CDGA}_k , the model categories $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ and $\mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k}$ are pointed: i.e., their initial and terminal objects coincide (namely, both are equal to k). Hence, by [Q1, § I.2], the corresponding homotopy categories $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k})$ and $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k})$ are equipped with *suspension functors* which we denote by the same symbol Σ . As in the category of topological spaces, the suspension ΣA is defined in general as the cofibre of the cofibration $QA \amalg QA \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Cyl}(QA)$, where QA is a cofibrant replacement of A and $\mathrm{Cyl}(QA)$ is a cylinder object on QA . In the case of DG algebras, it can be computed as the homotopy pushout of augmentation maps:

$$\Sigma A \cong \mathbf{Lcolim} \{ k \xleftarrow{\varepsilon} A \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} k \} ,$$

where A is viewed as an object in $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k})$ or $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k})$, cf. [DS, 11.3].

2.2.2. *Homotopies.* Recall that, in an arbitrary model category \mathcal{C} , a *homotopy*⁴ between two morphisms $f, g \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(A, B)$ is defined to be a map $h : \text{Cyl}(A) \rightarrow B$ making the following diagram commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \xhookrightarrow{i_0} & \text{Cyl}(A) & \xhookleftarrow{i_1} & A \\ & \searrow f & \downarrow h & \swarrow g & \\ & & B & & \end{array}$$

For DG algebras, there is an explicit construction of homotopies (the so-called multiplicative or M-homotopies), which we now discuss in the augmented case (cf. [BKR, Appendix B.4]). Recall that for $A \in \text{DGA}_{k/k}$, \bar{A} denotes the augmentation ideal of A . If x is a homogeneous variable of any degree, we define the 2-term complex $V_x := [0 \rightarrow k.x \xrightarrow{d} k.dx \rightarrow 0]$ and let $T(V_x) \in \text{DGA}_{k/k}$ be its tensor algebra over k equipped with the canonical augmentation. If $\deg(x) = 1$, we also define $\Omega := \Lambda(V_x) \in \text{CDGA}_{k/k}$, which is the algebraic de Rham complex of the affine line (though with differential of degree -1). Now, we say that an acyclic cofibration in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$ is *special* if it is of the form $A \hookrightarrow A *_k (\coprod_{\lambda \in I} T(V_{x_\lambda}))$ for some indexing set I . It is easy to see that every morphism f in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$ factors as $f = p i$, where p is a fibration and i is a special acyclic cofibration (cf. Lemma 7.3 in Section 7.2.2).

Lemma 2.1. *Let $i : A \hookrightarrow B := A *_k (\coprod_{\lambda \in I} T(V_{x_\lambda}))$ be a special acyclic cofibration in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$. There is a morphism $p : B \rightarrow A$ in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$ such that $pi = \text{Id}_A$ and ip is homotopic to Id_B via a homotopy $h : B \rightarrow B \otimes \Omega$ such that $h(\bar{B}) \subset \bar{B} \otimes \Omega$.*

Proof. The morphism p is obtained by setting $p(x_\lambda) = p(dx_\lambda) = 0$ for all $\lambda \in I$ and $p|_A = \text{Id}_A$. Clearly, $pi = \text{Id}_A$. We construct a (polynomial) homotopy between ip and Id_B as follows. Set $\phi_t|_A = i$ and let

$$\phi_t(x_\lambda) = t.x_\lambda, \quad \phi_t(dx_\lambda) = t.dx_\lambda \quad \forall \lambda \in I.$$

ϕ_t extends to a morphism $\phi_t : B \rightarrow B$ in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$. Let s_t be the unique A -linear ϕ_t -derivation from B to B such that

$$s_t(x_\lambda) = 0, \quad s_t(dx_\lambda) = x_\lambda \quad \forall \lambda \in I.$$

Then, $\phi_0 = ip$, $\phi_1 = \text{Id}_B$ and $\frac{d}{dt}(\phi_t) = [d, s_t]$. Further, by construction, ϕ_t is a morphism in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$ and $s_t(\bar{B}) \subset \bar{B}$ for all t . Hence, the homotopy

$$h : B \rightarrow B \otimes \Omega, \quad \alpha \mapsto \phi_t(\alpha) + dt.s_t(\alpha)$$

satisfies $h(\bar{B}) \subset \bar{B} \otimes \Omega$. □

The following proposition gives an explicit description of homotopies in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$.

Proposition 2.1. *Let $f, g : A \rightarrow B$ in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$ with A cofibrant. Then, there exists $h : A \rightarrow B \otimes \Omega$ in DGA_k with $h(0) = f, h(1) = g$ and $h(\bar{A}) \subset \bar{B} \otimes \Omega$.*

Proof. Let $B \xrightarrow{i} B^I \xrightarrow{q} B \times_k B$ be a factorization of the map $(\text{Id}_B, \text{Id}_B)$ such that i is a special acyclic cofibration and q is a fibration. If f is homotopic to g and A is cofibrant and B is fibrant, f is right homotopic to g via any very good path object of B . Hence, there exists $h : A \rightarrow B^I$ such that $p_1 q h = f$ and $p_2 q h = g$, where $p_1, p_2 : B \times_k B \rightarrow B$ are the natural projections in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$. By Lemma 2.1, there exists $p : B^I \rightarrow B$ such that $pi = \text{Id}_B$ and ip is homotopic to Id_{B^I} via a homotopy $h' : B^I \rightarrow B^I \otimes \Omega$ such that $h'(\bar{B}^I) \subset \bar{B}^I \otimes \Omega$. Hence, $f = p_1 q h$ is homotopic to $p_1 q(ip)h = ph$ via a homotopy $h_1 : A \rightarrow B \otimes \Omega$ such that $h_1(\bar{A}) \subset \bar{B} \otimes \Omega$. Similarly, $p_2 q(ip)h = ph$ is homotopic to $g = p_2 q h$ via a homotopy $h_2 : A \rightarrow B \otimes \Omega$ such that $h_2(\bar{A}) \subset \bar{B} \otimes \Omega$. The required homotopy $h : A \rightarrow B \otimes \Omega$ is given by the composition

$$A \xrightarrow{h_1} B \otimes \Omega \xrightarrow{h_2 \otimes \text{Id}_\Omega} B \otimes \Omega \otimes \Omega \xrightarrow{\text{Id}_B \otimes \mu} B \otimes \Omega,$$

where μ denotes the multiplication map on Ω . Clearly, $h(\bar{A}) \subset \bar{B} \otimes \Omega$. □

⁴more precisely, left homotopy

2.2.3. *Remark.* The above proposition is analogous to a well-known description of homotopies in \mathbf{DGA}_k (see, e.g., [FHT, Prop. 3.5] or [BKR, Prop. B.2]). However, the fact that h can be chosen to respect augmentations (the last condition in Proposition 2.1) does not seem to follow automatically from these results.

2.3. **Derived representation schemes.** In this section, we recall the basic construction of derived representation schemes from [BKR].

2.3.1. *The representation functor.* For an integer $n \geq 1$, denote by $\mathbb{M}_n(k)$ the algebra of $n \times n$ matrices with entries in k and define the following functor

$$(2.1) \quad \sqrt[n]{-} : \mathbf{DGA}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{DGA}_k, \quad A \mapsto [A *_k \mathbb{M}_n(k)]^{\mathbb{M}_n(k)},$$

where $A *_k \mathbb{M}_n(k)$ is the free product (coproduct) in \mathbf{DGA}_k and $[\dots]^{\mathbb{M}_n(k)}$ stands for the (graded) centralizer of $\mathbb{M}_n(k)$ as the subalgebra in $A *_k \mathbb{M}_n(k)$. Next, recall that the forgetful functor $\mathbf{CDGA}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{DGA}_k$ has a natural left adjoint that assigns to a DG algebra A its maximal commutative quotient:

$$(2.2) \quad (-)_{\sharp\sharp} : \mathbf{DGA}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{CDGA}_k, \quad A \mapsto A_{\sharp\sharp} := A/\langle [A, A] \rangle.$$

Combining (2.1) and (2.2), we define

$$(2.3) \quad (-)_n : \mathbf{DGA}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{CDGA}_k, \quad A \mapsto A_n := (\sqrt[n]{A})_{\sharp\sharp}.$$

Theorem 2.2 ([BKR], Theorem 2.1). *For any $A \in \mathbf{DGA}_k$, the commutative DG algebra A_n (co)represents the functor*

$$(2.4) \quad \text{Rep}_n(A) : \mathbf{CDGA}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}, \quad B \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}_k}(A, \mathbb{M}_n(B)).$$

Theorem 2.2 implies that there is a bijection

$$(2.5) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}_k}(A, \mathbb{M}_n(B)) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{CDGA}_k}(A_n, B),$$

functorial in $A \in \mathbf{DGA}_k$ and $B \in \mathbf{CDGA}_k$. The algebra A_n should be thought of as the coordinate ring $k[\text{Rep}_n(A)]$ of an affine DG scheme parametrizing the n -dimensional k -linear representations of A . Letting $B = A_n$ in (2.5), we get a canonical DG algebra map

$$\pi_n : A \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_n(A_n),$$

which is called the *universal n -dimensional representation* of A .

Now, observe that for $A \in \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$, the DG algebra A_n is naturally augmented, with augmentation map $\varepsilon_n : A_n \rightarrow k$ coming from (2.3) applied to the augmentation map of A . This defines a functor $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k}$, which we again denote $(-)_n$. Let $\overline{\mathbb{M}}_n(-) : \mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ denote the functor $B \mapsto k \oplus \mathbb{M}_n(B)$. The following theorem is immediate from [BKR, Theorem 2.2].

Theorem 2.3. (a) *The functors $(-)_n : \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k} : \overline{\mathbb{M}}_n(-)$ form a Quillen pair.*

(b) *The functor $(-)_n : \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k}$ has a total left derived functor defined by*

$$\mathbf{L}(-)_n : \text{Ho}(\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k}), \quad A \mapsto (QA)_n,$$

where $QA \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ is any cofibrant resolution of A in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$.

(c) *For any A in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ and B in $\mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k}$, there is a canonical isomorphism*

$$\text{Hom}_{\text{Ho}(\mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k})}(A_n, B) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{Ho}(\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k})}(A, \overline{\mathbb{M}}_n(B)).$$

Definition. Given $A \in \mathbf{Alg}_{k/k}$ we define $\text{DRep}_n(A) := \mathbf{L}(QA)_n$, where $QA \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ is a cofibrant resolution of A in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$. The homology of $\text{DRep}_n(A)$ is an augmented (graded) commutative algebra, which is independent of the choice of resolution (by Theorem 2.3). We set

$$(2.6) \quad H_{\bullet}(A, n) := H_{\bullet}[\text{DRep}_n(A)]$$

and call (2.6) the *representation homology* of A with coefficients in k^n .

By [BKR, Theorem 2.5], if $A \in \mathbf{Alg}_k$ then there is an isomorphism of algebras $H_0(A, n) \cong A_n$, hence in this case $\text{DRep}_n(A)$ may indeed be viewed as (the representative of) a ‘higher’ derived functor of (2.4).

2.3.2. *GL_n-invariants.* The group $\mathrm{GL}_n(k)$ acts naturally on A_n by DG algebra automorphisms. Precisely, each $g \in \mathrm{GL}_n(k)$ defines a unique automorphism of A_n corresponding under (2.5) to the composite map

$$A \xrightarrow{\pi_n} \mathbb{M}_n(A_n) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Ad}(g)} \mathbb{M}_n(A_n) ,$$

where π_n is the universal n -dimensional representation of A . This action is natural in A and thus defines a functor

$$(2.7) \quad (-)_n^{\mathrm{GL}} : \mathrm{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathrm{CDGA}_{k/k} , \quad A \mapsto A_n^{\mathrm{GL}_n} ,$$

which is a subfunctor of the representation functor $(-)_n$. On the other hand, there is a natural action of $\mathrm{GL}_n(k)$ on the n -th representation homology of A so we can form the invariant subalgebra $\mathrm{H}_\bullet(A, n)^{\mathrm{GL}_n}$. The next theorem, which is a consequence of [BKR, Theorem 2.6], shows that these two constructions agree.

Theorem 2.4. (a) *The functor $(-)_n^{\mathrm{GL}}$ has a total left derived functor*

$$\mathbf{L}((-)_n^{\mathrm{GL}}) : \mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{DGA}_{k/k}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{CDGA}_{k/k}) , \quad A \mapsto (QA)_n^{\mathrm{GL}} .$$

(b) *For any $A \in \mathrm{DGA}_{k/k}$, there is a natural isomorphism of graded algebras*

$$\mathrm{H}_\bullet(\mathbf{L}(A)_n^{\mathrm{GL}}) \cong \mathrm{H}_\bullet(A, n)^{\mathrm{GL}_n} .$$

If $A \in \mathrm{Alg}_{k/k}$, abusing notation we will sometimes write $\mathrm{DRep}_n(A)^{\mathrm{GL}}$ instead of $\mathbf{L}(A)_n^{\mathrm{GL}}$.

2.3.3. *Compatibility with suspensions.* Recall that the homotopy categories of augmented DG algebras, $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{DGA}_{k/k})$ and $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{CDGA}_{k/k})$, come equipped with suspension Σ . The next result shows that the derived representation functor of Theorem 2.3 is compatible with Σ .

Theorem 2.5. *For each $n \geq 1$, there is an isomorphism of functors $\mathbf{L}((-)_n \circ \Sigma) \cong \Sigma \circ \mathbf{L}((-)_n)$.*

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.3 and [Q1, §I.4, Proposition 2]. \square

2.4. **Explicit presentation.** Given a free DG resolution R of $A \in \mathrm{Alg}_k$, the DG algebra $R_n \in \mathrm{CDGA}_k$ can be described explicitly. Specifically, let $\{x^\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ be a set of homogeneous generators of R , and let $d : R_\bullet \rightarrow R_{\bullet-1}$ be its differential. Consider a free graded algebra \tilde{R} on generators $\{x_{ij}^\alpha : 1 \leq i, j \leq n, \alpha \in I\}$, and define the algebra map

$$\pi : R \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_n(\tilde{R}) , \quad x^\alpha \mapsto X^\alpha ,$$

where $X^\alpha := \|x_{ij}^\alpha\|$, $\alpha \in I$. Then, letting $\tilde{d}(x_{ij}^\alpha) := \|\pi(dx^\alpha)\|_{ij}$, define a differential \tilde{d} on generators of \tilde{R} and extend it to the whole of \tilde{R} by the Leibniz rule. This makes \tilde{R} a DG algebra. The abelianization of \tilde{R} is a free (graded) commutative algebra generated by (the images of) x_{ij}^α and the differential on \tilde{R}_{\natural} is induced by \tilde{d} .

Theorem 2.6 ([BKR], Theorem 2.8). *There is an isomorphism of DG algebras $\sqrt[n]{R} \cong \tilde{R}$. Consequently, $R_n \cong \tilde{R}_{\natural}$.*

Using Theorem 2.6, one can construct a finite presentation for R_n (and hence an explicit model for $\mathrm{DRep}_n(A)$) whenever a finite free resolution $R \rightarrow A$ is available.

2.5. **Derived characters.** Following [BKR], we now construct the trace maps relating cyclic homology to representation homology. For a DG algebra R (either unital or non-unital), we write $R_{\natural} := R/[R, R]$, where $[R, R]$ is the subcomplex of R spanned by the (graded) commutators of elements in R . Using this notation, we define the functor

$$(2.8) \quad \mathcal{C} : \mathrm{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathrm{Com}_k , \quad R \mapsto \bar{R}_{\natural} ,$$

which is called the (reduced) *cyclic functor*. The next theorem, which is a well-known result due to Feigin and Tsigan, justifies this terminology.

Theorem 2.7 ([FT]). (a) *The functor (2.8) has a total left derived functor*

$$\mathbf{LC} : \mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{DGA}_{k/k}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(k) , \quad A \mapsto \mathcal{C}(R) ,$$

where $R = QA$ is a (ny) cofibrant resolution of A in $\mathrm{DGA}_{k/k}$.

(b) *For $A \in \mathrm{Alg}_{k/k}$, there is a natural isomorphism of graded vector spaces*

$$\mathrm{H}_\bullet[\mathbf{LC}(A)] \cong \overline{\mathrm{HC}}_\bullet(A) ,$$

where $\overline{\mathrm{HC}}_\bullet(A)$ denotes the (reduced) cyclic homology of A .

For a simple conceptual proof of Theorem 2.7 we refer to [BKR], Section 3.

Now, fix $n \geq 1$ and, for $R \in \mathrm{DGA}_k$, consider the composite map

$$R \xrightarrow{\pi_n} \mathbb{M}_n(R_n) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Tr}} R_n$$

where π_n is the universal representation of R and Tr is the usual matrix trace. This map factors through R_\natural and its image lies in R_n^{GL} . Hence, we get a morphism of complexes

$$(2.9) \quad \mathrm{Tr}_n(R)_\bullet : R_\natural \rightarrow R_n^{\mathrm{GL}} ,$$

which extends by multiplicativity to a map of graded commutative algebras

$$(2.10) \quad \mathbf{A}\mathrm{Tr}_n(R)_\bullet : \mathbf{A}(R_\natural) \rightarrow R_n^{\mathrm{GL}} .$$

For an augmented DG algebra $R \in \mathrm{DGA}_{k/k}$, the natural inclusion $\bar{R} \hookrightarrow R$ induces $\mathcal{C}(R) \rightarrow R_\natural$. Composed with (2.9) this defines a morphism of functors $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow (-)_n^{\mathrm{GL}}$, which, by [BKR, Lemma 4.1], extends to a morphism of the derived functors from $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathrm{DGA}_{k/k})$ to $\mathcal{D}(k)$:

$$(2.11) \quad \mathrm{Tr}_n : \mathbf{LC} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}(-)_n^{\mathrm{GL}} .$$

Now, if $A \in \mathrm{Alg}_{k/k}$ is an ordinary algebra, applying (2.11) to a cofibrant resolution $R = QA$ of A in $\mathrm{DGA}_{k/k}$, taking homology and using the identification of Theorem 2.7(b), we get natural maps

$$(2.12) \quad \mathrm{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet : \overline{\mathrm{HC}}_\bullet(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_\bullet(A, n)^{\mathrm{GL}_n} , \quad \forall n \geq 0 .$$

In degree zero, $\mathrm{Tr}_n(A)_0$ is induced by the obvious linear map $A \rightarrow k[\mathrm{Rep}_n(A)]^{\mathrm{GL}_n}$ defined by taking characters of representations. Thus, the higher components of (2.12) may be thought of as derived (or higher) characters⁵ of n -dimensional representations of A . For each $n \geq 1$, these characters assemble to a single homomorphism of graded commutative algebras which we denote

$$\mathbf{A}\mathrm{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet : \mathbf{A}[\overline{\mathrm{HC}}_\bullet(A)] \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_\bullet(A, n)^{\mathrm{GL}} .$$

In the present paper, we will study the behavior of $\mathbf{A}\mathrm{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

3. PROCESI THEOREM FOR DG ALGEBRAS

We will need the following result which extends a well-known theorem of Procesi (see [P]).

Theorem 3.1. *For any $R \in \mathrm{DGA}_k$, the trace morphism (2.10) is degreewise surjective.*

The rest of this section is devoted to proving Theorem 3.1 through a step-by-step reduction to a form of the fundamental theorem of invariant theory in the \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded setting.

⁵We refer to [BKR, Sect. 4.3] for an explicit formula evaluating (2.12) on cyclic chains.

3.1. Fundamental theorem of invariant theory. We begin by introducing some notation (*cf.* [KP], Section 4.3). Let $\sigma \in S_{p+q}$ have the decomposition $\sigma = (i_1, \dots, i_k)(j_1, \dots, j_r) \dots (l_1, \dots, l_s)$ into a product of disjoint cycles (including cycles of length 1). For matrices M_1, \dots, M_{p+q} we define

$$\mathrm{Tr}_\sigma(M_1, \dots, M_{p+q}) := \mathrm{Tr}(M_{i_1} \dots M_{i_k}) \mathrm{Tr}(M_{j_1} \dots M_{j_r}) \dots \mathrm{Tr}(M_{l_1} \dots M_{l_s}).$$

Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $X_i := (x_{jk}^{(i)})$ be even $(n \times n)$ -matrix variables for $1 \leq i \leq p$ and $Y_i := (y_{jk}^{(i)})$ be odd $(n \times n)$ -matrix variables for $1 \leq i \leq q$. Let $k[x_{jk}^{(i)}, y_{rs}^{(l)}]$ denote the free \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded commutative algebra generated by the even variables $\{x_{jk}^{(i)}, 1 \leq i \leq p, 1 \leq j, k \leq n\}$ and the odd variables $\{y_{rs}^{(l)}, 1 \leq l \leq q, 1 \leq r, s \leq n\}$. Suppose that $h(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q) \in k[x_{jk}^{(i)}, y_{rs}^{(l)}]$ is a polynomial function on the matrix variables $X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q$ that is linear in each factor.

The next lemma is an extension of the fundamental theorem of invariant theory to the \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded setting (*cf.* [KP, Theorem 4.3]).

Lemma 3.1. $h(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q) = h(gX_1g^{-1}, \dots, gX_pg^{-1}, gY_1g^{-1}, \dots, gY_qg^{-1})$ for all $g \in \mathrm{GL}_n(k)$ if and only if h can be expressed in the form

$$\sum_{\sigma \in S_{p+q}} c_\sigma \mathrm{Tr}_\sigma(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q)$$

where $c_\sigma \in k$ for all $\sigma \in S_{p+q}$.

Proof. Let u_1, \dots, u_q be (formal) odd variables. Let Z_1, \dots, Z_q be even matrix variables. Set $Y_i := u_i Z_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq q$. Then, $h(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q) = u_1 \dots u_q G(X_1, \dots, X_p, Z_1, \dots, Z_q)$. Clearly, H is invariant under simultaneous conjugation by elements of GL_n iff G is invariant under simultaneous conjugation by elements of GL_n . By Theorem 4.3 of [KP], which is a form of the fundamental theorem of invariant theory, G is invariant under simultaneous conjugation by elements of GL_n if and only if

$$G(X_1, \dots, X_p, Z_1, \dots, Z_q) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_{p+q}} c'_\sigma \mathrm{Tr}_\sigma(X_1, \dots, X_p, Z_1, \dots, Z_q)$$

for some constants $c_\sigma \in k$. Hence, H is invariant under simultaneous conjugation by elements of GL_n iff

$$h(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_{p+q}} \pm c'_\sigma \mathrm{Tr}_\sigma(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q)$$

for $Y_i = u_i Z_i$. Putting $u_i = y_{j_i k_i}^{(i)}$ and $Z_i = e_{j_i k_i}$, we see that

$$h(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_{p+q}} \pm c'_\sigma \mathrm{Tr}_\sigma(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q)$$

for $Y_i = e_{j_i k_i} y_{j_i k_i}^{(i)}$. By multilinearity in each factor,

$$h(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_{p+q}} \pm c'_\sigma \mathrm{Tr}_\sigma(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q)$$

for $Y_i = (y_{jk}^{(i)})$ for $1 \leq i \leq q$. This proves the required lemma. \square

3.2. Proof of Theorem 3.1. We prove Theorem 3.1 in three steps.

3.2.1. Reduction to free graded algebras. Since $\mathrm{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet$ is a morphism in CDGA_k , it suffices to forget the differentials and prove our proposition in the category of graded commutative algebras. Recall that a graded algebra R is said to be free if as graded algebras, $R \cong TV$ for some graded vector space V .

Suppose that Theorem 3.1 is true for any free graded algebra R . Then, write A as the quotient of a free graded algebra R . One then has the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda(R_{\natural}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}_n(R)} & R_n^{\text{GL}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Lambda(A_{\natural}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}_n(A)} & A_n^{\text{GL}} \end{array}$$

Indeed, the top arrow is degreewise surjective by assumption. On the other hand, $R_n \rightarrow A_n$ is degreewise surjective. Since GL_n is reductive, $R_n^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow A_n^{\text{GL}}$ is degreewise surjective. By the above commutative diagram, $\text{Tr}_n(A)_{\bullet}$ is degreewise surjective. Hence, it suffices to verify Theorem 3.1 for a free graded algebra.

3.2.2. Reduction to finitely generated algebras. Let R be a free graded algebra. To verify Theorem 3.1 for R , it suffices to verify Theorem 3.1 for R in the category of \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded algebras. Suppose that $R \cong T_k V$ as graded algebras for some graded vector space V . Let $W_1 := \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} V_{2n+1}$ and let $W_0 := \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} V_{2n}$. Then, $R \cong T_k W$ as \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded algebras. Hence, Theorem 3.1 for $T_k W$ implies Theorem 3.1 for R .

Further, since TW is a direct limit of finitely generated subalgebras and homology commutes with direct limits, Theorem 3.1 for each finitely generated subalgebra of TW implies Theorem 3.1 for $T_k W$ itself (and hence, by our arguments so far, Theorem 3.1 in general).

3.2.3. Reduction to Lemma 3.1. We need to verify Theorem 3.1 for $R = T_k W$ where $W = W_0 \oplus W_1$ is finite dimensional over k . We will verify Theorem 3.1 for $R = k\langle x, y \rangle$ where x is in degree 0 and y is in degree 1. The argument for general R is completely analogous. In this case, as graded commutative algebras, R_n is the free commutative algebra generated by the variables x_{ij} for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ in degree 0 and y_{ij} for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ in degree 1. Suppose that $f \in R_n^{\text{GL}}$. Then, by transforming f via the substitutions $x_{ij} \mapsto t.x_{ij}$, $y_{ij} \mapsto s.y_{ij}$, one sees that each summand of f that is homogeneous in the variables $\{x_{ij}\}$ and homogeneous in the variables y_{ij} is in R_n^{GL} . It therefore suffices to verify that for any $f \in R_n^{\text{GL}}$ that is homogeneous of degree p in the variables x_{ij} and homogeneous of degree q in the (odd) variables y_{ij} (for arbitrary nonnegative integers p, q), f is in the image of $\Lambda \text{Tr}_n(R)_{\bullet}$.

Assume that $f \in R_n^{\text{GL}}$ and that f is homogeneous of degree p in the variables x_{ij} and homogeneous of degree q in the (odd) variables y_{ij} . View f as a polynomial function in the even matrix variable $X := (x_{ij})$ and the odd matrix variable $Y := (y_{ij})$. Note that f is of degree p in X and of degree q in Y . Further, our assumption is that $f(gXg^{-1}, gYg^{-1}) = f(X, Y)$ for all $g \in \text{GL}_n$. Put $X := \sum_{i=1}^p t_i X_i$ and $Y := \sum_{i=1}^q s_i Y_i$ where the X_i are even matrix variables and the Y_j are odd matrix variables. Let $h(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q)$ denote the summand of f that is linear in the t_i 's and the s_j 's. By construction,

$$h(gX_1g^{-1}, \dots, gX_pg^{-1}, gY_1g^{-1}, \dots, gY_qg^{-1}) = h(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q)$$

or any $g \in \text{GL}_n$. Further, if $X_i = \frac{1}{p}X$ for all $1 \leq i \leq p$ and $Y_j = \frac{1}{q}Y$ for all $1 \leq j \leq q$, then $h(X_1, \dots, X_p, Y_1, \dots, Y_q) = \frac{p!q!}{p^p q^q} f(X, Y)$. Hence, Theorem 3.1 follows from Lemma 3.1.

4. STABILIZATION THEOREM

4.1. (Pro-)Invariant theory of GL_{∞} . We recall some basic facts about invariant theory of the inductive general linear group $\text{GL}_{\infty}(k)$ acting on projective systems of DG k -algebras. A good reference for this material is [T-TT], where more details and proofs can be found. While [T-TT] work with ordinary algebras, all the results we need can be easily adapted to the differential graded case.

4.1.1. A topology on an inverse limit of k -algebras. Let $\mathbb{I} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ be an infinite subset of the set of natural numbers, and let $\{A_i; \mu_{ji} : A_j \rightarrow A_i\}_{i,j \in \mathbb{I}}$ be an inverse system of DG k -algebras indexed by \mathbb{I} . The inverse limit $A_{\infty} := \varprojlim_{i \in \mathbb{I}} A_i$ comes equipped with a natural subspace topology, which is induced from the product topology on $\prod_{i \in \mathbb{I}} A_i$ arising from the discrete topology on each A_i . In this topology, the

subspaces $U_i := \mu_i^{-1}(a_i)$, $i \in \mathbb{I}$, form a countable basis of open neighborhoods of each element $(a_i)_{i \in \mathbb{I}}$ in A_∞ (see [T-TT, Lemma 2.1]). The maps $\mu_i : A_\infty \rightarrow A_i$ correspond to the natural projections $\prod_{i \in I} A_i \twoheadrightarrow A_i$ and are clearly continuous for all $i \in \mathbb{I}$. We say that a family $\{f^\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda}$ of (homogeneous) elements in A_∞ *topologically generates* A_∞ if the DG subalgebra generated by $\{f^\alpha\}$ is dense in A_∞ with respect to the above topology.

4.1.2. GL_∞ -*invariants*. For each pair of indices $i, j \in \mathbb{I}$ with $i \leq j$, denote by $\lambda_{ij} : \mathrm{GL}_i(k) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_j(k)$ the natural inclusion, and let $\mathrm{GL}_\infty(k) := \varinjlim_{i \in \mathbb{I}} \mathrm{GL}_i(k)$. Suppose that each DG algebra A_i is equipped with a $\mathrm{GL}_i(k)$ -action in such a way that

$$(4.1) \quad g \cdot \mu_{ji}(a_j) = \mu_{ji}(\lambda_{ij}(g) \cdot a_j), \quad \forall g \in \mathrm{GL}_i(k), \quad i < j.$$

Then $\mathrm{GL}_\infty(k)$ acts naturally on A_∞ . Indeed, for $g \in \mathrm{GL}_i(k) \subset \mathrm{GL}_\infty(k)$ and $(a_i) \in A_\infty$, we let

$$\begin{aligned} (g \cdot a)_j &= \lambda_{ij}(g) \cdot a_j \quad \forall i \leq j \\ &= \mu_{ji}(g \cdot a_i) \quad \forall j < i, \end{aligned}$$

and the assignment $g \cdot (a_i) := ((g \cdot a)_j)$ is easily seen to give a well-defined action map $\mathrm{GL}_\infty \times A_\infty \rightarrow A_\infty$. We write $A_\infty^{\mathrm{GL}_\infty}$ for the corresponding invariant subalgebra of A_∞ .

Now, if (4.1) holds, the morphisms $\mu_{ji} : A_j \rightarrow A_i$ restrict to the invariant subalgebras so that we may form the inverse system $\{A_i^{\mathrm{GL}_i}\}_{i \in \mathbb{I}}$. In this case, Theorem 3.4 of [T-TT] asserts that

$$(4.2) \quad A_\infty^{\mathrm{GL}_\infty} \cong \varprojlim_{i \in \mathbb{I}} A_i^{\mathrm{GL}_i}.$$

The isomorphism (4.2) allows one to equip $A_\infty^{\mathrm{GL}_\infty}$ with a natural topology: namely, we put first the discrete topology on each $A_i^{\mathrm{GL}_i}$ and equip $\prod_{i \in \mathbb{I}} A_i^{\mathrm{GL}_i}$ with the product topology; then, identifying $A_\infty^{\mathrm{GL}_\infty}$ with a subspace in $\prod_{i \in \mathbb{I}} A_i^{\mathrm{GL}_i}$ via (4.2), we put on $A_\infty^{\mathrm{GL}_\infty}$ the induced topology. The corresponding topological DG algebra will be denoted A_∞^{GL} .

4.1.3. *Example*. Consider the polynomial algebra $A_n := k[x_{ij}; 1 \leq i, j \leq n]$ on which $\mathrm{GL}_n(k)$ acts via the coadjoint representation. Put $X := (x_{ij}) \in \mathbb{M}_n(A_n)$ and define the algebra map

$$k[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_n(A_n), \quad x \mapsto X.$$

Combining this with the matrix trace, we get a linear map $\mathrm{Tr}_n : k[x] \rightarrow A_n$ whose image is clearly in $A_n^{\mathrm{GL}_n}$. Now, it is easy to check that

$$\mu_{n,n-1} : A_n \rightarrow A_{n-1}, \quad x_{ij} \mapsto (1 - \delta_{in})(1 - \delta_{jn})x_{ij}$$

defines an algebra map for each $n \geq 1$ (here δ denotes the Kronecker delta). With these maps, the algebras $\{A_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ form an inverse system with GL_n -action satisfying the compatibility conditions (4.1). Hence, (4.2) applies in this situation. Furthermore, one easily verifies that

$$\mu_{n,n-1} \circ \mathrm{Tr}_n = \mathrm{Tr}_{n-1}.$$

Hence, the traces Tr_n assemble together to give a linear map $\mathrm{Tr}_\infty : k[x] \rightarrow A_\infty^{\mathrm{GL}}$. By the Procesi Theorem, the subalgebra of $A_n^{\mathrm{GL}_n}$ generated by the image of Tr_n coincides with $A_n^{\mathrm{GL}_n}$ for each n . It follows from this and the discussion in Section 4.1 that the subalgebra of A_∞^{GL} generated by the image of Tr_∞ is *dense* in A_∞^{GL} . As explained in [T-TT, Example 1.2], this is the best one can achieve in this situation. Finally, as suggested by its notation, the algebra A_n arises from applying the functor $(-)_n$ to $A = k[x]$ (see [BKR, Sect. 2.4]).

4.2. Stabilization. Fix $A \in \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$, and let \bar{A} be its augmentation ideal viewed as a non-unital algebra in \mathbf{DGA} . For each $n \geq 1$, bordering a matrix in $\mathbb{M}_n(k)$ by 0's on the right and on the bottom gives an embedding $\mathbb{M}_n(k) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{M}_{n+1}(k)$ of non-unital algebras. As a result, for every commutative DG algebra $B \in \mathbf{CDGA}_k$, we get a map of sets

$$(4.3) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}}(\bar{A}, \mathbb{M}_n(B)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}}(\bar{A}, \mathbb{M}_{n+1}(B))$$

defining a natural transformation of functors from \mathbf{CDGA}_k to \mathbf{Sets} . Since B 's are unital in (4.3) and A is augmented, the restriction maps

$$(4.4) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}_k}(A, \mathbb{M}_n(B)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}}(\bar{A}, \mathbb{M}_n(B)), \quad \varphi \mapsto \varphi|_{\bar{A}}$$

are isomorphisms for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Combining (4.3) and (4.4), we thus have a direct system of natural transformations of functors $\text{Rep}_n(A) \rightarrow \text{Rep}_{n+1}(A)$, which, by Theorem 2.2, yields an inverse system of algebra maps $\{\mu_{n+1,n} : A_{n+1} \rightarrow A_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathbf{CDGA}_k . It is easy to check that the maps $\mu_{n+1,n}$ respect augmentations (and hence, are actually morphisms in $\mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k}$) for all n . Taking limit, we define the (augmented) commutative DG algebra

$$A_\infty := \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n.$$

Next, we recall (see Section 2.3.2) that the group $\text{GL}_n(k)$ naturally acts on A_n for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. It is easy to check that these actions together with the maps $\mu_{n+1,n} : A_{n+1} \rightarrow A_n$ satisfy the compatibility conditions (4.1). Thus, we can apply the results of Section 4.1.2 (in particular, (4.2)) to define the (topological) DG algebra

$$A_\infty^{\text{GL}} := A_\infty^{\text{GL}\infty} \cong \varprojlim A_n^{\text{GL}_n}.$$

This, in turn, defines the functor

$$(4.5) \quad (-)_\infty^{\text{GL}} : \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k}, \quad A \mapsto A_\infty^{\text{GL}}.$$

4.2.1. Trace subalgebra. Recall the cyclic functor $\mathcal{C} : \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{Com}_k$ introduced in Section 2.5. As explained in that section, for any augmented DG algebra A , the natural trace maps $\text{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet : A_\natural \rightarrow A_n^{\text{GL}}$ define a morphism of functors $\text{Tr}_n : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow (-)_n^{\text{GL}}$ from $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ to \mathbf{Com}_k . Now, it is easy to check that the following diagram commutes for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{C}(A) & \\ \text{Tr}_{n+1}(A) \swarrow & & \searrow \text{Tr}_n(A) \\ A_{n+1}^{\text{GL}} & \xrightarrow{\mu_{n+1,n}} & A_n^{\text{GL}} \end{array}$$

Hence, by the universal property of inverse limits, there is a morphism of complexes $\text{Tr}_\infty(A)_\bullet : \mathcal{C}(A) \rightarrow A_\infty^{\text{GL}}$ that factors $\text{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We extend this morphism to a homomorphism of DG algebras

$$(4.6) \quad \mathbf{A}\text{Tr}_\infty(A)_\bullet : \mathbf{A}[\mathcal{C}(A)] \rightarrow A_\infty^{\text{GL}}.$$

The following lemma follows immediately from Theorem 3.1.

Lemma 4.1. *The map (4.6) is topologically surjective, i.e. its image is dense in A_∞^{GL} .*

We denote the image of (4.6) by A_∞^{Tr} and call it the *trace subalgebra* of A_∞ . As explained in Example 4.1.3, the inclusion $A_\infty^{\text{Tr}} \subset A_\infty^{\text{GL}}$ is proper in general. The fact that the algebra maps (4.6) are natural in A implies that $A \mapsto A_\infty^{\text{Tr}}$ defines a functor $(-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}} : \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{CDGA}_k$, and (4.6) then gives a morphism of functors

$$\mathbf{A}\text{Tr}_\infty(-)_\bullet : \mathbf{A}[\mathcal{C}(-)] \rightarrow (-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}}.$$

4.2.2. *DG Hopf algebra structure.* Recall that the matrix rings $\{\mathbb{M}_n(k)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with natural inclusions $\mathbb{M}_n(k) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{M}_{n+1}(k)$ form an inductive system of non-unital algebras. We set $\mathbb{M}_\infty(k) := \varinjlim \mathbb{M}_n(k)$. By definition, $\mathbb{M}_\infty(k)$ is a (non-unital) algebra of all finite matrices⁶. More generally, for $B \in \mathbf{CDGA}_k$, we define $\mathbb{M}_\infty(B) := B \otimes \mathbb{M}_\infty(k) \cong \varinjlim \mathbb{M}_n(B)$ and observe that, for any $A \in \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$, there is an adjunction

$$(4.7) \quad \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}}(\bar{A}, \mathbb{M}_\infty(B)) = \mathcal{H}om_{\mathbf{CDGA}_k}(A_\infty, B),$$

where ‘ $\mathcal{H}om$ ’ denotes the set of *continuous* maps from A_∞ equipped with the inverse limit topology (see Section 4.1.1) to $B \in \mathbf{CDGA}_k$ equipped with the discrete topology.

Next, recall that there is a natural way to extend the direct sum of matrices of fixed size $\mathbb{M}_n(B) \times \mathbb{M}_m(B) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{n+m}(B)$ to infinite matrices in $\mathbb{M}_\infty(B)$. This operation (sometimes called ‘Whitney sum’)

$$\oplus : \mathbb{M}_\infty(B) \times \mathbb{M}_\infty(B) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_\infty(B)$$

is defined by the following rule (*cf.* [L, Sect. 10.2.12]):

$$(4.8) \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccc} * & * & * & \dots \\ * & * & * & \dots \\ * & * & * & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{array} \right) \oplus \left(\begin{array}{cccc} * & * & * & \dots \\ * & * & * & \dots \\ * & * & * & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccccc} * & 0 & * & 0 & * & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & * & 0 & * & 0 & * & \dots \\ * & 0 & * & 0 & * & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & * & 0 & * & 0 & * & \dots \\ * & 0 & * & 0 & * & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & * & 0 & * & 0 & * & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{array} \right).$$

It is easy to see that \oplus is a morphism of non-unital algebras. Hence, for any $A \in \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$, it defines a morphism of functors $\mathbf{CDGA}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}$:

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}}(\bar{A}, \mathbb{M}_\infty(-)) \times \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}}(\bar{A}, \mathbb{M}_\infty(-)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}}(\bar{A}, \mathbb{M}_\infty(-)).$$

Combined with (4.7), this last morphism becomes

$$(4.9) \quad \mathcal{H}om_{\mathbf{CDGA}_k}(A_\infty \otimes A_\infty, -) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om_{\mathbf{CDGA}_k}(A_\infty, -),$$

where $A_\infty \otimes A_\infty$ is the coproduct in \mathbf{CDGA}_k equipped with the inductive topology. Now, by Yoneda’s Lemma, (4.9) defines a (continuous) homomorphism of DG algebras

$$(4.10) \quad \Delta : A_\infty \rightarrow A_\infty \otimes A_\infty.$$

Lemma 4.2. *The map (4.10) restricts to the trace subalgebra A_∞^{Tr} , making it a commutative cocommutative DG Hopf algebra. Furthermore, $\Lambda \mathrm{Tr}_\infty(A)_\bullet$ becomes a homomorphism of DG Hopf algebras.*

Proof. Recall that A_∞^{Tr} is generated by the image of $\mathrm{Tr}_\infty(A)_\bullet$ in A_∞ , and it is easy to check that

$$(4.11) \quad \Delta[\mathrm{Tr}_\infty(A)_\bullet(x)] = 1 \otimes \mathrm{Tr}_\infty(A)_\bullet(x) + \mathrm{Tr}_\infty(A)_\bullet(x) \otimes 1, \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{C}(A).$$

Hence (4.10) restricts to a morphism $\Delta : A_\infty^{\mathrm{Tr}} \rightarrow A_\infty^{\mathrm{Tr}} \otimes A_\infty^{\mathrm{Tr}}$ in \mathbf{CDGA}_k . Moreover, by (4.11), there is a commutative diagram in \mathbf{CDGA}_k :

$$(4.12) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(A)] & \xrightarrow{\Lambda \mathrm{Tr}_\infty(A)} & A_\infty^{\mathrm{Tr}} \\ \Delta \downarrow & & \downarrow \Delta \\ \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(A)] \otimes \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(A)] & \xrightarrow{\Lambda \mathrm{Tr}_\infty(A) \otimes \Lambda \mathrm{Tr}_\infty(A)} & A_\infty^{\mathrm{Tr}} \otimes A_\infty^{\mathrm{Tr}} \end{array}$$

where Δ on the left is the unique coproduct on $\Lambda[\mathcal{C}(A)]$ for which the primitive elements are precisely those of $\mathcal{C}(A)$. Lemma 4.2 now follows from the observation that Δ makes $\Lambda[\mathcal{C}(A)]$ a commutative cocommutative DG Hopf algebra. \square

⁶ $\mathbb{M}_\infty(k)$ can be identified with the subalgebra of $\mathrm{End}(k^\mathbb{N})$ consisting of endomorphisms with finite-dimensional image and finite-codimensional kernel.

4.2.3. *Remark.* The algebra $\mathbb{M}_\infty(B)$ has the property that $\mathbb{M}_n(k) \otimes \mathbb{M}_\infty(B) \cong \mathbb{M}_\infty(B)$ for any $n \geq 1$ (see, e.g., [FF, Chap. 3, Sect. 4.2]). Choosing any such isomorphism for $n = 2$, we may define the direct sum in $\mathbb{M}_\infty(B)$ by the rule

$$\oplus : \mathbb{M}_\infty(B) \times \mathbb{M}_\infty(B) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_2(k) \otimes \mathbb{M}_\infty(B) \cong \mathbb{M}_\infty(B), \quad (a_1, a_2) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

which is different from (4.8). The corresponding map (4.10) will also satisfy (4.11) (and hence, the conditions of Lemma 4.2), and (4.10) will certainly depend on a particular choice of \oplus . However, the proof of Lemma 4.2 shows that there is at most one coproduct Δ on A_∞^{Tr} making (4.12) commutative. Hence, the restriction of (4.10) to A_∞^{Tr} is independent of any choices. By Lemma 4.2, A_∞^{Tr} is thus equipped with a canonical Hopf algebra structure.

4.3. **Deriving the trace algebra.** Recall the functor $(-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}} : \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{CDGA}_k$ defined in Section 4.2.1.

Theorem 4.1. (a) *The functor $(-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}}$ has a total left derived functor*

$$\mathbf{L}(-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}} : \mathbf{Ho}(\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ho}(\mathbf{CDGA}_k), \quad A \mapsto (QA)_\infty^{\text{Tr}}.$$

(b) *The functor $(-)_\infty^{\text{GL}}$ has a total left derived functor*

$$\mathbf{L}(-)_\infty^{\text{GL}} : \mathbf{Ho}(\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Ho}(\mathbf{CDGA}_k), \quad A \mapsto (QA)_\infty^{\text{GL}}.$$

(c) *Part (b) also holds with $(-)_\infty^{\text{GL}}$ replaced by $(-)_\infty$.*

Proof. By Brown's Lemma (see [DS, Lemma 9.9]), it suffices to prove that $(-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}}$ takes any acyclic cofibration between cofibrant objects in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ to a weak equivalence. Let $i : A \rightarrow B$ be an acyclic cofibration in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ with A cofibrant. Then, there exists $p : B \rightarrow A$ in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ such that $pi = \text{Id}_A$ and ip is homotopic to Id_B . By Proposition 2.1, there exists a morphism $h : B \rightarrow B \otimes \Omega$ in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ such that $h(0) = \text{Id}_B$ and $h(1) = ip$ and $h(\bar{B}) \subset \bar{B} \otimes \Omega$ (where Ω denotes the de Rham algebra of the affine line \mathbb{A}_k^1 and \bar{B} denotes the augmentation ideal of B).

By [BKR, Lemma 2.5], one has a morphism $h_n^{\text{GL}} : B_n^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow B_n^{\text{GL}} \otimes \Omega$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $h_n^{\text{GL}}(0) = \text{Id}_{B_n^{\text{GL}}}$ and $h_n^{\text{GL}}(1) = (ip)_n^{\text{GL}}$. One also has a morphism $\mathcal{C}(h) : \mathcal{C}(B) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(B) \otimes \Omega$ with $\mathcal{C}(h)(0) = \text{Id}$ and $\mathcal{C}(h)(1) = \mathcal{C}(ip)$. The proof that $\Lambda \text{Tr}_n(-)_\bullet$ is a natural transformation can be modified without difficulty to show that the following diagram commutes for all n .

$$(4.13) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(B)] & \xrightarrow{\Lambda \text{Tr}_n(B)} & B_n^{\text{GL}} \\ \Lambda \mathcal{C}(h) \downarrow & & \downarrow h_n^{\text{GL}} \\ \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(B)] \otimes \Omega & \xrightarrow{\Lambda \text{Tr}_n(B) \otimes \text{Id}} & B_n^{\text{GL}} \otimes \Omega \end{array}$$

For a fixed n , denote the diagram (4.13) by \mathcal{D}_n . Then, the map $\mu_{n+1,n} : B_{n+1}^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow B_n^{\text{GL}}$ induces a morphism $\mathcal{D}_{n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_n$ of commutative squares. Hence, the maps h_n^{GL} form a morphism of inverse systems which yields a morphism $h_\infty^{\text{GL}} : B_\infty^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow \varprojlim_n (B_n^{\text{GL}} \otimes \Omega)$. Using the diagram (4.13), it is easy to check that h_∞^{GL} takes elements of B_∞^{Tr} to elements of $B_\infty^{\text{Tr}} \otimes \Omega$. Thus we get a morphism $h_\infty^{\text{Tr}} : B_\infty^{\text{Tr}} \rightarrow B_\infty^{\text{Tr}} \otimes \Omega$ in \mathbf{CDGA}_k . Clearly, $h_\infty^{\text{Tr}}(0) = \text{Id}$ and $h_\infty^{\text{Tr}}(1) = (ip)_\infty^{\text{Tr}}$. Hence, $(ip)_\infty^{\text{Tr}}$ induces the identity on homology. Since $(pi)_\infty^{\text{Tr}}$ does so as well, $(i)_\infty^{\text{Tr}}$ is a weak equivalence. This proves part (a) of the desired theorem.

Part (b) requires less work: let $i : A \rightarrow B$ be an acyclic cofibration in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ between cofibrant objects. Since the forgetful functor $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{DGA}_k$ preserves cofibrations and weak equivalences, the family of maps $\{i_n^{\text{GL}} : A_n^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow B_n^{\text{GL}}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ defines a morphism of inverse systems, each term of which is a quasi-isomorphism by the proof of [BKR, Theorem 2.6]. Hence, $\{H_\bullet(i_n^{\text{GL}}) : H_\bullet(A_n^{\text{GL}}) \rightarrow H_\bullet(B_n)^{\text{GL}}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is an isomorphism of inverse systems of (graded) k -vector spaces. By Theorem 3.1 and the fact that $\text{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet = \mu_{n+1,n} \circ \text{Tr}_{n+1}(A)_\bullet$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the morphism $\mu_{n+1,n} : A_{n+1}^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow A_n^{\text{GL}}$ is surjective (and similarly for B). Hence, the inverse system (A_n^{GL}) (resp., (B_n^{GL})) is a tower of complexes satisfying the

Mittag-Leffler condition. By [W, Theorem 3.5.8], we have a morphism of short exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \varprojlim^1 H_{p+1}(A_n^{\text{GL}}) & \longrightarrow & H_p(A_{\infty}^{\text{GL}}) & \longrightarrow & \varprojlim H_p(A_n^{\text{GL}}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow \varprojlim^1 H_{p+1}(i_n^{\text{GL}}) & & \downarrow H_p(i_{\infty}) & & \downarrow \varprojlim H_p(i_n^{\text{GL}}) \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \varprojlim^1 H_{p+1}(B_n^{\text{GL}}) & \longrightarrow & H_p(B_{\infty}^{\text{GL}}) & \longrightarrow & \varprojlim H_p(B_n^{\text{GL}}) \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

for each $p \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since the rightmost and leftmost vertical maps are isomorphisms of k -vector spaces, so is the one in the middle. Thus i_{∞} is a weak equivalence. Brown's Lemma then completes the proof of (b).

The proof of part (c) is a trivial modification of that of (b). Here, the fact that $\mu_{n+1,n} : A_{n+1} \rightarrow A_n$ is surjective (for cofibrant A) follows from [BKR, Theorem 2.8]. \square

Definition. For $A \in \text{Alg}_{k/k}$, we define $\text{DRep}_{\infty}(A)^{\text{Tr}} := \mathbf{L}(A)_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}}$ in $\text{Ho}(\text{CDGA}_k)$ and will refer to the homology $H_{\bullet}(A, \infty)^{\text{Tr}} := H_{\bullet}[\text{DRep}_{\infty}(A)^{\text{Tr}}]$ as the *stable representation homology* of A .

4.4. Main theorem. The following theorem is the main result of this paper.

Theorem 4.2. $\Lambda \text{Tr}_{\infty}(-)_{\bullet}$ induces an isomorphism of functors $\Lambda(\mathbf{LC}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{L}(-)_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}}$.

Proof. To begin with, note that $\Lambda \text{Tr}_{\infty}(-)_{\bullet}$ is indeed a morphism of functors. This follows from the fact that $\text{Tr}_{\infty}(-)_{\bullet}$ induces a morphism of the derived functors $\mathbf{LC} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}(-)_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}}$ from $\text{Ho}(\text{DGA}_{k/k})$ to $\mathcal{D}(k)$ (cf. [BKR, Lemma 4.1]). Since any $A \in \text{DGA}_{k/k}$ has a free resolution (see [H, Remark 2.2.5]), Theorem 4.2 follows from Proposition 4.3 below. \square

Proposition 4.3. For any free $R \in \text{DGA}_{k/k}$, the map $\Lambda \text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet} : \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(R)] \xrightarrow{\sim} R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}}$ is an isomorphism.

The rest of this subsection is devoted to the proof of Proposition 4.3.

4.4.1. Preliminary lemma. Recall that, by Lemma 4.2, R_{∞}^{Tr} has a natural Hopf algebra structure with coproduct satisfying (4.11). We write $\text{Prim}(R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}})$ for the subspace of primitive elements of R_{∞}^{Tr} .

Lemma 4.3. $\text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet} : \mathcal{C}(R) \rightarrow R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}}$ is a degreewise surjection onto $\text{Prim}(R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}})$.

Proof. By (4.11), the image of $\text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet}$ is contained in $\text{Prim}(R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}})$. We need to show that every primitive element of R_{∞}^{Tr} is in the image of $\text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet}$. For $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr},q}$ denote the image of the map

$$\Lambda^q \text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet} : \Lambda^q[\mathcal{C}(R)] \rightarrow R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}}.$$

Then $R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr},q}$ is contained in the eigenspace corresponding to the eigenvalue 2^q of the second Adams operation $\psi^2 := \mu \circ \Delta$ of the graded Hopf algebra R_{∞}^{Tr} . By definition, any $f \in R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}}$ can be written as a linear combination $f = \sum_{q=0}^N f_q$ with f_q in $R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr},q}$. If f is primitive, $\psi^2(f) = 2f = \sum_{q=0}^N 2^q f_q$. Hence, $f_q = 0$ for $q \neq 1$, which implies that f lies in the image of $\text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet}$. Hence,

$$\text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet} : \mathcal{C}(R) \rightarrow \text{Prim}(R_{\infty}^{\text{Tr}})$$

is surjective. \square

4.4.2. Proof of Proposition 4.3. Since $\Lambda \text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet}$ is a morphism in CDGA_k , it suffices to forget the differentials and verify that $\Lambda \text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet}$ is an isomorphism of graded (commutative) algebras. We may therefore forget the differential on R . Moreover, since R is the direct limit of its finitely generated graded subalgebras, it suffices to prove Proposition 4.3 for R finitely generated. Further, it is enough to check that $\Lambda \text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet}$ is an isomorphism of \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded commutative algebras. We may therefore, assume without loss of generality that the generators of R are in degrees 0 and 1 (see Section 3.2.2). By Lemma 4.3 and the structure theorem for commutative, cocommutative DG Hopf algebras, the following lemma implies Proposition 4.3.

Lemma 4.4. If R is a finitely generated free graded algebra with generators in degrees 0 and 1, then the map $\text{Tr}_{\infty}(R)_{\bullet} : \mathcal{C}(R) \rightarrow R_{\infty}$ is injective.

Proof. To avoid complicated notation we assume that R is generated by two elements, say x and y , with $|x| = 0$ and $|y| = 1$. For a general R , the argument will be completely similar. If $R = k\langle x, y \rangle$, then $\mathcal{C}(R)$ is spanned (as a k -vector space) by the set S of cyclic words w in the symbols x and y such that $N(w) \neq 0$ (see Section A.0.2). Hence, any element of $\mathcal{C}(R)$ is of the form $\sum_{w \in S} c(w)w$ where c is some k -valued function on S with finite support.

Let \mathcal{A} denote the graded commutative algebra $k[u_1, \dots, u_n, \dots]$, where the u_i are variables in homological degree 1. Note that one has an evaluation homomorphism $R_\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ for every choice $(x_{ij}) \in \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k)$ and $(y_{ij}) \in \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(\mathcal{A}_1)$. Now, if $f \in \mathcal{C}(R)$ such that $\text{Tr}_\infty(R_\bullet(f)) = 0 \in R_\infty$, then $\text{Tr}[f(X, Y)] = 0$ for any $X \in \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k)$ and $Y \in \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(\mathcal{A}_1)$. But, if $f = \sum_{w \in S} c(w)w$, then

$$\sum_{w \in S} c(w) \text{Tr}[w(X, Y)] = 0$$

for all $X \in \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k)$ and $Y \in \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(\mathcal{A}_1)$. Corollary A.2 (see Appendix) then implies that $f = 0$, proving the desired lemma. \square

4.4.3. *Corollary.* Let $A \in \mathbf{Alg}_{k/k}$ be an ordinary (augmented) k -algebra. Then, by Theorem 2.7(b), there is an isomorphism of graded vector spaces $H_\bullet[\mathcal{LC}(A)] \cong \overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)$. In combination with this fact Theorem 4.2 implies

Corollary 4.1. *The map (4.6) induces an isomorphism of graded commutative Hopf algebras*

$$(4.14) \quad \Lambda \text{Tr}_\infty(A)_\bullet : \Lambda[\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)] \xrightarrow{\sim} H_\bullet(A, \infty)^{\text{Tr}}.$$

4.4.4. *Remarks.* 1. Corollary 4.1 implies that the cyclic homology of an augmented algebra is determined by its stable representation homology. This answers a question of V. Ginzburg how the cyclic homology of an associative algebra can be recovered from its representation varieties. A different answer to this question is proposed in [GS].

2. Theorem 4.2 and its Corollary 4.1 hold, *mutatis mutandis*, if we replace k by any finite-dimensional semi-simple k -algebra S . If $A = T_S(V)$ is a free (tensor) algebra over S , then the (S -relative) cyclic homology $\overline{\text{HC}}_n(A)$ of A vanishes for all $n \geq 1$ and so does its representation homology (see [BFR, Theorem 21]). In this special case, our Theorem 4.2 boils down to [G], Corollary 4.3. However, this last corollary (as well as Proposition 4.2 from which it follows) are stated in [G] incorrectly: the trace map tr_∞ appearing in the statements of these results is injective but not an isomorphism in general (cf. Example 4.1.3 above).

3. Finally, the assumption that A is augmented is essential for the result of Corollary 4.1. For example, if $A = A_1(k)$ is the first Weyl algebra over k , then $H_\bullet(A, n)$ is trivial for all $n \geq 0$ (see [BKR, Example 2.1]), hence so is $H_\bullet(A, \infty)^{\text{Tr}}$. On the other hand, the cyclic homology of $A_1(k)$ is nonzero (see, e.g., [L, E.3.1.4]).

5. KOSZUL DUALITY AND THE OBSTRUCTION COMPLEX

In this section, we will show that the stable representation homology of an augmented algebra A is Koszul dual to the Lie algebra homology of $\mathfrak{gl}_\infty(A)$. By Koszul duality we will mean a duality between algebras and coalgebras, which manifests itself in an equivalence of appropriately defined derived categories of representations. For a detailed exposition of the Koszul duality theory in this general framework we refer to Chapter 2 of the recent monograph [LV] (see also [Po]). We will only briefly recall basic definitions.

5.1. Acyclic twisting cochains. We will work with augmented counital DG coalgebras C which are *conilpotent* in the sense that

$$(5.1) \quad \bar{C} = \bigcup_{n \geq 2} \text{Ker}[C \xrightarrow{\Delta^{(n)}} C^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \bar{C}^{\otimes n}]$$

where $\Delta^{(n)}$ denotes the n -th iteration of the comultiplication map $\Delta_C : C \rightarrow C \otimes C$ and \bar{C} is the cokernel of the augmentation map $\varepsilon_C : k \rightarrow C$. We denote the category of such coalgebras by $\mathbf{DGC}_{k/k}$.

Given an algebra $R \in \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ and a coalgebra $C \in \mathbf{DGC}_{k/k}$, we define a *twisting cochain* $\tau : C \rightarrow R$ to be a linear map of degree -1 satisfying

$$d_R \tau + \tau d_C + m_R (\tau \otimes \tau) \Delta_C = 0, \quad \varepsilon_R \tau \varepsilon_C = 0,$$

where d_R and d_C are the differentials on R and C and m_R is the multiplication map on R . We write $\mathbf{Tw}(C, R)$ for the set of all twisting cochains from C to R . It is easy to show that, for a fixed algebra R , the functor

$$\mathbf{Tw}(-, R) : \mathbf{DGC}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}, \quad C \mapsto \mathbf{Tw}(C, R),$$

is representable; the corresponding coalgebra $\mathbf{B}(R) \in \mathbf{DGC}_{k/k}$ is called the *bar construction* of R : it is defined as the tensor coalgebra $T_k(R[1])$ with differential lifting d_R and m_R . Dually, for a fixed coalgebra C , the functor

$$\mathbf{Tw}(C, -) : \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{Sets}, \quad R \mapsto \mathbf{Tw}(C, R),$$

is corepresentable; the corresponding algebra $\mathbf{\Omega}(C) \in \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ is called the *cobar construction* of C : it is defined as the tensor algebra $T_k(C[-1])$ with differential lifting d_C and Δ_C . Thus, we have canonical isomorphisms

$$(5.2) \quad \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}}(\mathbf{\Omega}(C), R) = \mathbf{Tw}(C, R) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{DGC}_{k/k}}(C, \mathbf{B}(R))$$

showing that $\mathbf{\Omega} : \mathbf{DGC}_{k/k} \rightleftarrows \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} : \mathbf{B}$ are adjoint functors. Recall that the category $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ carries a natural model structure, where the weak equivalences are the quasi-isomorphisms. There is a dual model structure on $\mathbf{DGC}_{k/k}$, with weak equivalences being the morphisms f such that $\mathbf{\Omega}(f)$ is a quasi-isomorphism. It is easy to check that $\mathbf{\Omega}$ and \mathbf{B} are Quillen functors relative to these model structures, and in fact, they induce mutually inverse equivalences between the homotopy categories $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathbf{DGC}_{k/k})$ and $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k})$ (cf. [Ke, Theorem 4.3]).

Now, let $\mathbf{Mod}(R)$ denote the category of right DG modules over R , and dually let $\mathbf{CoMod}(C)$ denote the category of right DG comodules over C which are conilpotent in a sense similar to (5.1). Given a twisting cochain $\tau \in \mathbf{Tw}(C, R)$ one can define a pair of functors between these categories

$$- \otimes_{\tau} C : \mathbf{Mod}(R) \rightleftarrows \mathbf{CoMod}(C) : - \otimes_{\tau} R$$

called the *twisted tensor products*. Specifically, if $M \in \mathbf{Mod}(R)$, then $M \otimes_{\tau} C$ is defined to be the DG C -comodule whose underlying graded comodule is $M \otimes_k C$ and whose differential is given by

$$d = d_M \otimes \mathrm{Id} + \mathrm{Id} \otimes d_C + (m \otimes \mathrm{Id})(\mathrm{Id} \otimes \tau \otimes \mathrm{Id})(\mathrm{Id} \otimes \Delta).$$

Similarly, for a DG comodule $N \in \mathbf{CoMod}(C)$, one defines a DG R -module $N \otimes_{\tau} R$.

Next, recall that the *derived category* $\mathcal{D}(R)$ of DG modules is obtained by localizing $\mathbf{Mod}(R)$ at the class of all quasi-isomorphisms. To introduce the dual notion for DG comodules one has to replace the quasi-isomorphisms by a more restricted class of morphisms in $\mathbf{CoMod}(C)$. We call a morphism f in $\mathbf{CoMod}(C)$ a weak equivalence if $f \otimes_{\tau_C} \mathbf{\Omega}(C)$ is quasi-isomorphism in $\mathbf{Mod}\mathbf{\Omega}(C)$, where $\tau_C : C \rightarrow \mathbf{\Omega}(C)$ is the universal twisting cochain corresponding to the identity map under (5.2). The *coderived category* $\mathcal{D}^c(C)$ of DG comodules is then defined by localizing $\mathbf{CoMod}(C)$ at the class of weak equivalences. It is easy to check that the twisted tensor products induce a pair of adjoint functors

$$(5.3) \quad - \otimes_{\tau} C : \mathcal{D}(R) \rightleftarrows \mathcal{D}^c(C) : - \otimes_{\tau} R.$$

The following theorem characterizes the class of twisting cochains for which (5.3) are equivalences.

Theorem 5.1 (see [LV], Theorem 2.3.2). *For $\tau \in \mathbf{Tw}(C, R)$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *the functors (5.3) are mutually inverse equivalences of categories;*
- (ii) *the complex $C \otimes_{\tau} R$ is acyclic;*
- (iii) *the complex $R \otimes_{\tau} C$ is acyclic;*
- (iv) *the natural morphism $R \otimes_{\tau} C \otimes_{\tau} R \xrightarrow{\sim} R$ is a quasi-isomorphism;*
- (v) *the morphism $\mathbf{\Omega}(C) \xrightarrow{\sim} R$ corresponding to τ under (5.2) is a quasi-isomorphism in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$;*
- (vi) *the morphism $C \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{B}(R)$ corresponding to τ under (5.2) is a weak equivalence in $\mathbf{DGC}_{k/k}$.*

If the conditions (i) - (vi) hold, the DG algebra R is determined by C up to isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\text{DGA}_{k/k})$ and the DG coalgebra C is determined by R up to isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(\text{DGC}_{k/k})$.

A twisting cochain $\tau \in \text{Tw}(C, R)$ satisfying the conditions of Theorem 5.1 is called *acyclic*. In this case, the DG coalgebra C is called *Koszul dual* to the DG algebra R and R is called *Koszul dual* to C .

5.2. Duality between Lie homology and representation homology. Recall that if \mathfrak{g} is a Lie algebra and $\mathfrak{h} \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$ is a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , the relative Lie algebra homology $H_\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}; k)$ is computed by the standard Chevalley-Eilenberg complex $\mathcal{C}_\bullet(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h})$. This complex has a natural structure of a cocommutative DG coalgebra, with comultiplication induced by the diagonal map $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h}$ (cf. [L, 10.1.3]).

Now, let $A \in \text{Alg}_{k/k}$. For $r \geq 1$, consider the matrix Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}_r(A) = \mathbb{M}_r(A)$ and its canonical Lie subalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}_r(k) \subseteq \mathfrak{gl}_r(A)$. To simplify the notation write $\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_r(A) := \mathfrak{gl}_r(A)/\mathfrak{gl}_r(k)$. Then, by [LQ, Lemma 6.1] (see also [L, 10.2.3]), there is a morphism of complexes

$$(5.4) \quad \vartheta_\bullet : \mathcal{C}_\bullet(\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_r(A)) \rightarrow \overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)[1] ,$$

where $\overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)$ is Connes' cyclic complex computing the reduced cyclic homology of A . Specifically, ϑ_\bullet is defined by

$$\vartheta(\xi_0 \wedge \xi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \xi_k) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathbb{S}_k} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \text{Tr}(\xi_0 \otimes \xi_{\sigma(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{\sigma(k)}) ,$$

where $\text{Tr} : \mathbb{M}_r(A)^{\otimes(k+1)} \rightarrow A^{\otimes(k+1)}$ is the generalized matrix trace:

$$\text{Tr}(\alpha \otimes \beta \otimes \dots \otimes \eta) := \sum \alpha_{i_0 i_1} \otimes \beta_{i_1 i_2} \otimes \dots \otimes \eta_{i_{k+1} i_0} .$$

Since $\mathcal{C}_\bullet(\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_r(A))$ is a cocommutative DG coalgebra, the morphism of complexes (5.4) extends to a (unique) map of DG coalgebras

$$(5.5) \quad \Lambda^c(\vartheta)_\bullet : \mathcal{C}_\bullet(\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_r(A)) \rightarrow \Lambda^c(\overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)[1]) ,$$

where $\Lambda^c(V)$ denotes the cofree cocommutative DG coalgebra cogenerated by a complex V . The map $\Lambda^c(\vartheta_\bullet)$ factors through the natural inclusion $\mathcal{C}_\bullet(\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_r(A)) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}_\bullet(\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_\infty(A))$, and the Loday-Quillen-Tsygan Theorem [LQ, T] implies that the induced map

$$\Lambda^c(\vartheta_\infty)_\bullet : \mathcal{C}_\bullet(\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_\infty(A)) \rightarrow \Lambda^c(\overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)[1])$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. Thus, we have an isomorphism of graded coalgebras

$$H_\bullet(\mathfrak{gl}_\infty(A), \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k); k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda^c(\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)[1]) .$$

On the other hand, in [BKR, Section 4.3.3], for a fixed cofibrant resolution $\pi : R \xrightarrow{\sim} A$, we constructed a morphism of complexes

$$(5.6) \quad T_\bullet : \overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A) \rightarrow R_n^{\text{GL}_n} ,$$

that induces the trace maps (2.12). Explicitly, (5.6) is given by the formula

$$T(a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_{k+1}) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_{k+1}} (-1)^{jk} \text{Tr}_n[f_{k+1}(a_{1+j}, a_{2+j}, \dots, a_{k+1+j})] ,$$

where $f_{k+1} : A^{\otimes(k+1)} \rightarrow R$ is the $(k+1)$ -th component of the twisting cochain $\mathbf{B}(A) \rightarrow R$ corresponding to the DG coalgebra map $f : \mathbf{B}(A) \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(R)$ such that $\mathbf{B}(\pi) \circ f = \text{Id}$, and $\text{Tr}_n : R \rightarrow R_n^{\text{GL}_n}$ is defined in (2.9). Again, since $R_n^{\text{GL}_n}$ is a commutative DG algebra, (5.6) extends to a (unique) map of DG algebras

$$\Lambda(T)_\bullet : \Lambda[\overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)] \rightarrow R_n^{\text{GL}_n}$$

which induces (in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$) the isomorphism (4.14).

Combining the maps (5.4) and (5.6), we now define

$$(5.7) \quad \tau_{r,n}(A) : \mathcal{C}_\bullet(\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_r(A)) \xrightarrow{\vartheta} \overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)[1] \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} \overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A) \xrightarrow{T} R_n^{\text{GL}_n} ,$$

where s^{-1} is the inverse of the canonical degree 1 map $s : \overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A) \rightarrow \overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)[1]$ inducing isomorphisms $\overline{\text{CC}}_i(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overline{\text{CC}}(A)[1]_{i+1}$ for all i .

Lemma 5.1. *The map (5.7) is a twisting cochain.*

Proof. For any complex $V \in \mathbf{Com}(k)$, it is straightforward to check that

$$\tau_V : \Lambda^c(V[1]) \rightarrow V[1] \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} V \hookrightarrow \Lambda(V)$$

is a twisting cochain. Now, note that for any r and n , $\tau_{r,n} = \tau_{r,n}(A)$ can be factored as

$$\tau_{r,n} = \Lambda(T_\bullet) \circ \tau_V \circ \Lambda^c(\vartheta_\bullet),$$

where $V = \overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)$. Since $\Lambda(T_\bullet)$ is a DG algebra map and $\Lambda^c(\vartheta_\bullet)$ is a DG coalgebra map, τ_V being a twisting cochain implies that $\tau_{r,n}$ is a twisting cochain. \square

It is natural to ask whether the twisting cochain defined by (5.7) is acyclic (i.e., satisfies the equivalent conditions of Theorem 5.1). Although we do not know the answer for r and n finite (cf. Question 5.2.1 below), the results of the previous section show that $\tau_{r,n}(A)$ does become acyclic when we pass to the limit $r, n \rightarrow \infty$. To make this observation precise define

$$\tau_{\infty,\infty}(A) := \varprojlim_n \varinjlim_r \tau_{r,n}(A)$$

By Lemma 5.1, $\tau_{\infty,\infty}(A)$ is a twisting cochain $\mathcal{C}_\bullet(\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_\infty(A)) \rightarrow R_\infty^{\text{Tr}}$, where R_∞^{Tr} is the trace subalgebra of R_∞^{GL} introduced in Section 4.2.

Theorem 5.2. *The twisting cochain $\tau_{\infty,\infty}(A)$ is acyclic. Thus, for any algebra $A \in \mathbf{Alg}_{k/k}$, the Chevalley-Eilenberg coalgebra $\mathcal{C}_\bullet(\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_\infty(A))$ is Koszul dual to the DG algebra $\text{DRep}_\infty(A)^{\text{Tr}}$.*

Proof. We may factor $\tau_{\infty,\infty}(A)$ as

$$\mathcal{C}_\bullet(\overline{\mathfrak{gl}}_\infty(A)) \xrightarrow{\Lambda^c(\vartheta_\infty)} \Lambda^c(\overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)[1]) \xrightarrow{\tau} \Lambda(\overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)) \xrightarrow{\Lambda(T_\infty)} R_\infty^{\text{Tr}},$$

where $\tau = \tau_V$ is a twisting cochain defined in the proof of Lemma 5.1. By the Loday-Quillen-Tsygan Theorem, $\Lambda^c(\vartheta_\infty)$ is a quasi-isomorphism (in fact, a weak equivalence) in $\mathbf{DGC}_{k/k}$. By Proposition 4.3, $\Lambda(T_\infty)$ is a quasi-isomorphism in $\mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$. Hence, to prove that $\tau_{\infty,\infty}(A)$ is acyclic, it suffices to prove that τ is acyclic. Choosing any morphism of complexes $\overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A) \rightarrow \overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)$ that induces the identity on homology, we may also factor τ as

$$\Lambda^c(\overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)[1]) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda^c(\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)[1]) \xrightarrow{\bar{\tau}} \Lambda(\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda(\overline{\text{CC}}_\bullet(A)),$$

where $\bar{\tau}$ is the standard twisting cochain relating the cofree cocommutative coalgebra of a (graded) vector space to the free commutative algebra of that vector space. It is well known that such $\bar{\tau}$ is acyclic (see, e.g., [LV, Prop. 3.4.13]). It follows that τ is acyclic, and hence so is $\tau_{\infty,\infty}(A)$. The second statement of the theorem is a formal consequence of the first, since $\text{DRep}_\infty(A)^{\text{Tr}}$ is represented in $\mathbf{Ho}(\mathbf{CDGA}_{k/k})$ by the DG algebra R_∞^{Tr} . \square

5.2.1. Questions. 1. It would be very interesting to determine conditions (or at least, find examples) when the twisting cochains $\tau_{r,n}(A)$ are acyclic for finite r and n . This certainly does not hold in general and probably requires some strong homological assumptions on A .

2. The Chevalley-Eilenberg coalgebras $\mathcal{C}_\bullet(\mathfrak{gl}_r(A))$ have a natural interpretation in terms of formal deformation theory developed in [H1] (see *loc. cit.*, Section 10.4.4). It would be interesting to clarify how the construction of [BKR] and the present paper fits in the framework of [H1].

5.3. Obstruction complex. We now address the question (1.5) stated in the Introduction. Given a DG algebra $A \in \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k}$ and integer $n \geq 1$, we define the complex

$$K_\bullet(A, n) := \text{Ker}\{ \Lambda \text{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet : \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(A)] \rightarrow A_n^{\text{GL}} \}.$$

It is clear that $K_\bullet(A, n)$ is natural in A , i.e. we have a well-defined functor

$$(5.8) \quad K_\bullet(-, n) : \mathbf{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \mathbf{Com}_k.$$

Theorem 5.3. (a) The functor (5.8) has a total left derived functor

$$LK_{\bullet}(-, n) : \text{Ho}(\text{DGA}_{k/k}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(k), \quad A \mapsto K_{\bullet}(QA, n).$$

(b) For any $A \in \text{DGA}_{k/k}$, there is a long exact sequence

$$\dots \longrightarrow \text{HK}_p(A, n) \longrightarrow \Lambda[\overline{\text{HC}}_{\bullet}(A)]_p \xrightarrow{\Lambda\text{Tr}_n(A)} \text{H}_p(A, n)^{\text{GL}} \xrightarrow{\partial} \text{HK}_{p-1}(A, n) \longrightarrow \dots$$

where $\text{HK}_{\bullet}(A, n) := \text{H}_{\bullet}[LK(A, n)]$.

Proof. (a) By Brown's Lemma (see [DS, Lemma 9.9]), it suffices to check that (5.8) maps any acyclic cofibration between cofibrant objects in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$ to a weak equivalence (quasi-isomorphism) in Com_k . For any morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$, one has the commutative diagram in Com_k

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K_{\bullet}(A, n) & \longrightarrow & \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(A)] & \xrightarrow{\Lambda\text{Tr}_n(A)} & A_n^{\text{GL}} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow K(f, n) & & \downarrow \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(f)] & & \downarrow f_n^{\text{GL}} \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K_{\bullet}(B, n) & \longrightarrow & \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(B)] & \xrightarrow{\Lambda\text{Tr}_n(B)} & B_n^{\text{GL}} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

If $f : A \rightarrow B$ is an acyclic cofibration between cofibrant objects, $\Lambda[\mathcal{C}(f)]$ and f_n^{GL} are quasi-isomorphisms by (the proofs of) Theorem 2.6 and Theorem 3.1 of [BKR]. Hence, so is $K_{\bullet}(f, n)$. This proves part (a).

(b) By Theorem 3.1, for any DG algebra R , there is a short exact sequence in Com_k :

$$(5.9) \quad 0 \rightarrow K_{\bullet}(R, n) \rightarrow \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(R)] \xrightarrow{\Lambda\text{Tr}_n(R)} R_n^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Picking $R = QA$ to be a(ny) cofibrant resolution of A in $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$ and applying the homology functor to (5.9) we get the required long exact sequence. \square

For $A \in \text{Alg}_{k/k}$, the homology $\text{HK}_{\bullet}(A, n)$ may be viewed as an obstruction to $\text{H}_{\bullet}(A, n)^{\text{GL}}$ attaining its 'stable limit' (cf. also Remarks 7.5.1 below). By Theorem 5.3(b), the kernel of the connecting homomorphism $\partial : \text{H}_p(A, n)^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow \text{HK}_{p-1}(A, n)$ measures the failure of $\Lambda\text{Tr}_n(A)_{\bullet}$ to induce a surjective map at the level of homology in degree p . In negative degrees, the complex $K_{\bullet}(A, n)$ is acyclic, which means, in particular, that the map $\Lambda[\overline{\text{HC}}(A)]_0 \rightarrow \text{H}_0(A, n)^{\text{GL}}$ is surjective. Since $\Lambda[\overline{\text{HC}}(A)]_0 = \text{Sym}[\overline{\text{HC}}_0(A)]$ and $\text{H}_0(A, n)^{\text{GL}} = A_n^{\text{GL}}$, we recover the classical result of Procesi. On the other hand, the following simple examples show that $\text{HK}_{\bullet}(A, n)$ and ∂ may actually be nonzero in positive homological degrees, even for $n = 1$. Thus, the answer to the question stated in the beginning of this section is negative.

5.3.1. Examples. (a) Let $A := k[x, y]$ be the polynomial algebra (endowed with some augmentation). It has a cofibrant resolution of the form $R = k\langle x, y, t \rangle$ with $|x| = |y| = 0$, $|t| = 1$ and $dt = [x, y]$. For $n = 1$, $\text{H}_{\bullet}(A, 1)$ is the homology of the commutative DG algebra $R_{\sharp} = k[x, y, t]$ with zero differential. Hence,

$$\text{H}_{\bullet}(A, 1) \cong A[t].$$

On the other hand, $\overline{\text{HC}}_1(A) \cong \Omega^1(A)/dA$. As shown in [BKR, Example 4.1], the class of the 1-form $y dx$ maps to the class of the cycle t in R_{\sharp} . Hence, in this case $\Lambda\text{Tr}_1(A)_{\bullet} : \Lambda[\overline{\text{HC}}(A)] \rightarrow \text{H}_{\bullet}(A, 1)$ is degreewise surjective with kernel $\text{HK}_{\bullet}(A, 1)$. Since $\overline{\text{HC}}_0(A) = \bar{A}$ as well as $\overline{\text{HC}}_1(A)$ are infinite-dimensional vector spaces, we see that $\text{HK}_p(A, 1)$ is nonzero (in fact, infinite-dimensional over k) for all $p \geq 0$. However, the maps $\partial : \text{H}_p(A, 1) \rightarrow \text{HK}_{p-1}(A, 1)$ vanish for all $p \geq 1$ in this case.

(b) Let $A = k[x]/(x^2)$ be the ring of dual numbers. Then, A has a free resolution of the form $R = k\langle x, x_1, x_2, \dots \rangle$, where $\deg(x) = 0$ and $\deg(x_i) = i$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. The differential on R is given by the formula

$$(5.10) \quad dx_i = xx_{i-1} - x_1x_{i-2} + x_2x_{i-3} - \dots + (-1)^{i-1}x_{i-1}x.$$

Hence, $H_\bullet(A, 1)$ is the homology of the commutative DG algebra $k[x, x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots]$ with differential given by the same formula (5.10). This homology is easy to compute in small degrees (see [BFR, Section 6]). In particular, we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(A, 1) &= 0, \\ H_3(A, 1) &= A \cdot (xx_3 - 2x_1x_2), \\ H_5(A, 1) &= A \cdot (-2x_1x_2^2 + xx_2x_3) + A \cdot (-x_2x_3 - 4x_1x_4 + 2xx_5), \\ H_7(A, 1) &= A \cdot (-x_2^2x_3 - 4x_1x_2x_4 + 2xx_2x_5) + A \cdot (-x_3x_4 - 2x_1x_6 + xx_7), \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, $\overline{HC}_p(A)$ is known to vanish in *all* odd degrees (see [LQ, Section 4.3]). Hence the algebra map $\mathbf{ATr}_1(A)_\bullet$ is not surjective in this case.

(c) Let $A := k\langle x, y \rangle / (x[x, y]y)$. We claim that $\partial : H_1(A, 1) \rightarrow HK_0(A, 1)$ is nonzero. To see this note that A is a (polynomially) graded algebra (with generators x, y of polynomial degree 1). Hence, A has a cofibrant resolution that is both homologically and polynomially graded of the form $R = k\langle x, y, t, u_1, \dots \rangle$ where x, y have homological degree 0 and polynomial degree 1, t has homological degree 1 and polynomial degree 4 with $dt = x[x, y]y$ and the variables u_1, \dots are bihomogeneous with homological degree ≥ 2 . Note that the image of t is a 1-cycle in $R_{\sharp\sharp}$. However, the image of t in $\mathcal{C}(R)$ is not a 1-cycle. Let \bar{t} denote the class of the image of t in $H_1(A, 1)$. Then $\partial\bar{t} = \overline{dt} \in HK_0(A, 1)$. Our claim therefore follows if we verify that dt is not a boundary in $K_\bullet(A, 1)$. For this, note first that $\mathbf{ATr}_1(A)_\bullet$ preserves the polynomial grading as well. Hence, as complexes of k -vector spaces,

$$K_\bullet(A, 1) \cong \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} K_{r,\bullet}(A, 1)$$

where $K_{r,\bullet}(A, 1)$ is the subcomplex of $K_\bullet(A, 1)$ spanned by the homogeneous elements of polynomial degree r . Now, it is easy to check that $K_{r,1}(A, 1) = 0$ for $r \leq 4$. Hence dt is not a boundary in $K_\bullet(A, 1)$.

6. DE RHAM COHOMOLOGY OF DERIVED REPRESENTATION SCHEMES

In this section, we compute the ‘stable limit’ of the de Rham cohomology of the derived representation scheme $DRep_n(A)^{GL}$. We begin by recalling the definition of the Karoubi-de Rham homology.

6.1. Karoubi-de Rham homology. For $R \in \mathbf{DGA}_k$, let $\Omega^1 R$ denote the kernel of the multiplication map from $R \otimes R$ to R . Note that $\Omega^1 R$ has a natural R -bimodule structure. For $r \in R$, we denote the element $1 \otimes r - r \otimes 1 \in \Omega^1 R$ by ∂r (as in [L, Section 2.6]). This defines a canonical (universal) derivation $\partial : R \rightarrow \Omega^1 R$, $r \mapsto \partial r$. We will regard ∂ as a degree -1 derivation from R to $\Omega^1 R[-1]$ and extend it to a degree -1 derivation on the DG algebra $T_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])$ using the Leibniz rule. The derivation ∂ (anti)commutes with the derivation d_R induced by R . The DG algebra $(T_R(\Omega^1 R)[-1], d_R + \partial)$ is the algebra of noncommutative differential forms on R . In what follows, we will assume that $T_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])$ is equipped with the differential $d_R + \partial$ unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Definition. The *Karoubi-de Rham homology* of R is defined to be the homology of the complex $T_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])_{\sharp}$. We also define the *reduced Karoubi de Rham homology* of R to be the homology of the complex $\mathcal{C}(T_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])) \cong T_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])_{\sharp}/k$. We denote the Karoubi-de Rham homology (resp., reduced Karoubi-de Rham homology) of R by $\mathbf{HDR}_\bullet(R)$ (resp., $\overline{\mathbf{HDR}}_\bullet(R)$).

Lemma 6.1. *For any free non-negatively graded DG algebra R , we have $\overline{\mathbf{HDR}}_\bullet(R) = 0$.*

Proof. Since R is free, the DG algebra $T_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])$ is free as well. On the other hand, $T_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])$ is the direct sum total complex of a second quadrant bicomplex whose term in bidegree $(-q, p)$ is $(\Omega^q R)_p$ and whose horizontal differential is ∂ . One therefore, has a spectral sequence

$$E_{p,-q}^1 := H_{-q}[(\Omega^\bullet R)_p] \Rightarrow H_{p-q}[T_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])].$$

The argument in [CEG, Section 2.5] goes through to show that $E_{p,-q}^1 = 0$ unless $p = q = 0$, in which case it is isomorphic to k . Thus, $k \hookrightarrow T_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])$ is an acyclic cofibration between cofibrant objects

in \mathbf{DGA}_k . By the proof of [BKR, Theorem 3.1], $\mathcal{C}(k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{T}_R(\Omega^1 R[-1]))$ is a quasi-isomorphism. This proves the desired proposition. \square

6.2. The Karoubi-de Rham complex of a DG representation scheme. For $B \in \mathbf{CDGA}_k$, let $\Omega_{\text{com}}^1(B)$ denote the module of Kähler differentials, and let $\partial_B : B \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{com}}^1(B)$ be the canonical derivation. View ∂_B as a degree -1 derivation from B to $\Omega_{\text{com}}^1(B)[-1]$. Using the Leibniz rule, one extends ∂_B to a degree -1 derivation on $\mathbf{A}_B(\Omega_{\text{com}}^1 B[-1])$ which (anti)commutes with the differential d_B induced by the differential intrinsic to B . The commutative DG algebra $(\mathbf{A}_B(\Omega_{\text{com}}^1 B[-1]), d_B + \partial_B)$ is called the *de Rham algebra* of B and shall henceforth, be denoted by $\mathbf{DR}(B)$. The n -th de Rham cohomology $H_{\mathbf{DR}}^n(B)$ is defined to be $H_{-n}(\mathbf{DR}(B))$.

Proposition 6.1. *For any $R \in \mathbf{DGA}_k$, there is a natural isomorphism of DG algebras*

$$(\mathbf{T}_R(\Omega^1 R[-1]))_n \cong \mathbf{DR}(R_n) .$$

Proof. First of all, we have a natural isomorphism (cf. [VdB, Lemma 3.3])

$$(\mathbf{T}_R(\Omega^1 R[-1]), d_R)_n \cong (\mathbf{A}_{R_n}(\Omega_{\text{com}}^1(R_n)[-1]), d_{R_n}) .$$

By [BKR, Lemma 5.5], there is a natural map of graded Lie algebras $\tau : \text{Der}_\bullet(R, R) \rightarrow \text{Der}_\bullet(R_n, R_n)$. For $a \in R$ and $\theta \in \text{Der}_p(R, R)$,

$$\tau(\theta)(a_{ij}) = (\theta(a))_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq n .$$

In fact, the above formula uniquely determines $\tau(\theta)$. To prove the desired proposition, it therefore suffices to show that $\tau(\partial) = \partial_{R_n}$. To verify this, it suffices to check that $\tau(\partial)$ and ∂_{R_n} coincide on any collection of homogeneous generators of $\mathbf{DR}(R_n)$: for example, on elements of the form r_{ij} , $r \in R$ and $r_{ij}\partial_{R_n}r_{kl}$, $r \in R$. We begin by noting that since τ is a morphism of graded Lie algebras and since $\partial^2 = 0$, $\tau(\partial)^2 = 0$. Using [BKR, Lemma 5.3], it is easy to show that $\tau(\partial)(r_{ij}) = \partial_{R_n}(r_{ij})$. Then, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(\partial)(r_{ij}\partial_{R_n}r_{kl}) &= \tau(\partial)(r_{ij})\partial_{R_n}r_{kl} \pm r_{ij}\tau(\partial)(\partial_{R_n}r_{kl}) \\ &= \tau(\partial)(r_{ij})\partial_{R_n}r_{kl} \\ &= \partial_{R_n}(r_{ij})\partial_{R_n}r_{kl} \\ &= \partial_{R_n}(r_{ij}\partial_{R_n}r_{kl}) \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the desired proposition. \square

Let $R \xrightarrow{\sim} A$ be a non-negatively graded cofibrant resolution of an *augmented* algebra $A \in \mathbf{Alg}_{k/k}$. Since $\Omega^1(k) = 0$, the DG algebra $\mathbf{T}_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])$ is augmented as well. Hence, we may apply the trace algebra functor $(-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}}$ to $\mathbf{T}_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])$ to obtain an (augmented) commutative DG algebra. Note, by Proposition 6.1, $[\mathbf{T}_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])]_\infty^{\text{Tr}}$ is the stable limit of $\mathbf{DR}(R_n)^{\text{GL}}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. We denote this limit and its homology by

$$\mathbf{DR}(R_\infty)^{\text{Tr}} := [\mathbf{T}_R(\Omega^1 R[-1])]_\infty^{\text{Tr}}, \quad H_{\mathbf{DR}, \bullet}[\mathbf{DRep}_\infty(A)]^{\text{Tr}} := H_\bullet[\mathbf{DR}(R_\infty)^{\text{Tr}}] .$$

Theorem 4.2 (or Proposition 4.3) of Section 4.4 then implies

Theorem 6.2. *For any $A \in \mathbf{Alg}_{k/k}$, there is an isomorphism of graded algebras*

$$H_{\mathbf{DR}, \bullet}[\mathbf{DRep}_\infty(A)]^{\text{Tr}} \cong k .$$

Proof. By Proposition 4.3, $\mathbf{DR}(R_\infty)^{\text{Tr}} \cong \mathbf{A}[\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{T}_R(\Omega^1 R[-1]))]$. Taking homology, we get

$$H_{\mathbf{DR}, \bullet}[\mathbf{DRep}_\infty(A)]^{\text{Tr}} \cong \mathbf{A}[\overline{\mathbf{HDR}}_\bullet(R)] .$$

Since R is concentrated in non-negative degrees, the result follows from Lemma 6.1. \square

6.2.1. *Remark.* If R is a DG resolution of A concentrated in non-negative degrees, the de Rham cohomology $H_{\text{DR}}^\bullet(R_n)$ is known to be isomorphic to the *crystalline cohomology* $H_{\text{crys}}^\bullet[\text{Rep}_n(A)]$ of the classical representation scheme of A (see [FT]). Hence

$$H_{\text{DR},\bullet}(\text{DRep}_n(A))^{\text{GL}} \cong H_{\text{crys}}^{-\bullet}[\text{Rep}_n(A)]^{\text{GL}}, \quad \forall n \geq 1.$$

The result of Theorem 6.2 is therefore unsurprising: it can be viewed as yet another manifestation of the fact that $\text{Rep}_n(A)/\text{GL}_n$ ‘smoothens out’ into an affine space as $n \rightarrow \infty$ (cf. [G, Remark 4.3]). It is interesting to compare this with a conjecture of Kontsevich and Toën on de Rham cohomology of the derived moduli *stack* $\mathcal{M}(A)$ classifying all finite-dimensional DG modules over a (smooth proper) DG algebra A : roughly speaking, the de Rham cohomology $H_{\text{DR}}(\mathcal{M}(A))$ is expected to be isomorphic to the graded symmetric algebra of the periodic cyclic homology $\text{HP}_\bullet(A)$ (cf. [Ka, Conjecture 8.6]).

7. STABILIZATION THEOREM FOR BIGRADED DG ALGEBRAS

An augmented algebra can be viewed as a graded algebra $A = k \oplus \bar{A}$ with two component grading. In this section, we extend Theorem 4.2 to DG algebras equipped with an arbitrary (polynomial) grading. We begin with some preliminary material required for the main body of this section. For basic properties and many interesting examples of bigraded DG algebras we refer to [Pi].

7.1. **Bigraded algebras.** A *bigraded DG algebra* is a DG k -algebra of the form $A = \bigoplus_{r=0}^\infty A(r)$ such that

- (i) For each $r \geq 0$, $A(r)$ is a complex of k -vector spaces concentrated in non-negative homological degrees. Thus the elements of $A(r)_n$ are precisely the elements of homological degree n and *polynomial degree* r .
- (ii) $A(r)_n \cdot A(s)_m \subset A(r+s)_{m+n}$, where ‘ \cdot ’ is the product on A .
- (iii) The differential on A satisfies the (graded) Leibniz rule with respect to *homological* grading.
- (iv) $A(0) = k$. Hence, A is augmented over k .

Note that (iii) and (iv) together imply that there is a forgetful functor $\text{BiDGA}_k \rightarrow \text{DGA}_{k/k}^+$ from the category of bigraded DG algebras to the category of nonnegatively graded DG algebras augmented over k . One similarly defines the category of bigraded commutative DG algebras. In all cases, parities that appear whenever the Koszul sign rule is applied come from homological degrees only.

7.2. **A model structure on BiDGA_k .** In this section, we outline the proof that the category BiDGA_k (resp., BiCDGA_k) is a model category. This does not follow automatically from a general theorem of [H] since the bigraded DG algebras do not seem to be controlled by any operad. Instead, we will use a direct approach of [M] and [J]. We begin with the following important definition.

7.2.1. *Noncommutative Tate resolutions.* Let $S \in \text{BiDGA}_k$. A *noncommutative Tate extension* $S \rightarrow R$ of S is a morphism in BiDGA_k such that there exists a sequence $V^{(0)} \subseteq V^{(1)} \subseteq \dots$ of bigraded k -vector spaces satisfying

- (i) each $V(i)$ is concentrated in non-negative homological degree and positive polynomial degree.
- (ii) $S *_k T(V^{(i)}) \subset R$ as bigraded algebras, with $\cup_{n=0}^\infty S *_k T(V^{(n)}) = R$ as bigraded algebras.
- (iii) If d is the differential on R , then $dV^{(i)} \subseteq S *_k T(V^{(i-1)})$.

The notion of a Tate resolution in BiCDGA_k is defined analogously, with $*_k$ replaced by \otimes_k and $T(-)$ replaced by $\Lambda(-)$ (see, e.g., [GoS]).

Lemma 7.1. (i) *Every morphism $S \rightarrow A$ in BiDGA_k factors as $S \xrightarrow{i} R \xrightarrow{p} A$, where i is a noncommutative Tate extension and p is a surjective quasi-isomorphism.*

(ii) *Noncommutative Tate extensions satisfy the left lifting property with respect to surjective quasi-isomorphisms.*

Proof. The proof of (i) (resp., (ii)) is similar to the proof of Proposition 3.1 (resp., Proposition 3.2) of [FHT]. \square

Let x be a bihomogeneous variable in positive homological as well as positive polynomial degree. Consider the complex of graded vector spaces

$$V_x := [0 \rightarrow k.x \xrightarrow{d} k.dx \rightarrow 0] ,$$

with the polynomial degree of dx equal to that of x . Then,

Lemma 7.2. (i) $S \rightarrow S *_k T(V_x)$ has the left lifting property with respect to any morphism in BiDGA_k that is surjective in all positive homological degrees.

(ii) Any morphism of the form $S \rightarrow S *_k (\amalg_{\lambda \in I} T(V_{x_\lambda}))$ has the left lifting property with respect to any morphism in BiDGA_k that is surjective in all positive homological degrees. Here, I is any (possibly uncountably infinite) indexing set.

Now, we define the *weak equivalences* in BiDGA_k to be the class of all quasi-isomorphisms and the *fibrations* to be the class of morphisms that are surjective in positive homological degrees. The *cofibrations* are then the morphisms in BiDGA_k that have the left lifting property with respect to acyclic fibrations. In particular, the noncommutative Tate extensions are cofibrations, and in fact, Lemma 7.1(ii) implies that any cofibration is a retract of a noncommutative Tate extension (cf. [M]). By definition, the morphisms in Lemma 7.2(ii) are acyclic cofibrations in BiDGA_k . We refer to such morphisms as *special acyclic cofibrations*.

7.2.2. We now claim

Proposition 7.1. *With weak equivalences, fibrations and cofibrations defined as above, BiDGA_k is a model category.*

To prove Proposition 7.1 we need the following lemma (which is analogous to [J, Lemma 2]).

Lemma 7.3. *Every morphism $f : S \rightarrow A$ in BiDGA_k factors as $S \xrightarrow{i} R \xrightarrow{p} A$, where i is a special acyclic cofibration and p is a fibration.*

Proof. Consider the set I of all bihomogeneous $a \in A$ in positive homological degree. For each $a \in I$, consider the morphism $p_a : T(V_{x_a}) \rightarrow A$ in BiDGA_k given by $x_a \mapsto a$, $dx_a \mapsto da$. Put i to be the inclusion $S \rightarrow S *_k (\amalg_{a \in I} T(V_{x_a}))$ and p to be the morphism $f *_k \amalg_{a \in I} p_a : S *_k (\amalg_{a \in I} T(V_{x_a})) \rightarrow A$. By construction, $f = pi$, i is a special acyclic cofibration and p is a fibration. \square

The first three axioms (MC1), (MC2) and (MC3) of a model category (see [DS, 3.3]) are easily verified for BiDGA_k . Lemmas 7.2(ii) and 7.3 together imply (MC5). (MC4)(i) is satisfied by definition. To prove Proposition 7.1, we therefore only need to verify (MC4)(ii). For this, note that Lemma 7.3 implies that any acyclic cofibration is a retract of a standard acyclic cofibration: indeed, if i is an acyclic cofibration, $i = pi$ where i is a standard acyclic cofibration and p is a (necessarily acyclic) fibration. Since i has the left lifting property with respect to p , i is a retract of i . Since Lemma 7.2(ii) states that any standard acyclic cofibration has the left lifting property with respect to all fibrations, any acyclic cofibration has the left lifting property with respect to all fibrations. This completes the proof of Proposition 7.1.

7.2.3. We remark that BiCDGA_k has a model structure where fibrations are surjections in positive homological degree, weak equivalences are quasi-isomorphisms and cofibrations are retracts of the classical (commutative) Tate resolutions. The proof of this fact is similar to that of Proposition 7.1 except for the following modifications: free products are replaced by tensor products and bigraded DG algebras of the form $T(V_x)$ are replaced by corresponding bigraded commutative DG algebras of the form $\Lambda(V_x)$.

7.3. Bigraded representation functors. The functors $(-)_n$, $(-)_n^{\text{GL}}$ and $\Lambda[\mathcal{C}(-)]$ defined originally as functors $\text{DGA}_{k/k}^+ \rightarrow \text{CDGA}_k^+$ enrich to functors from BiDGA_k to BiCDGA_k . Furthermore, the functors $(-)_\infty$, $(-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}} : \text{BiDGA}_k \rightarrow \text{BiCDGA}_k$ can be defined exactly in the same way as the corresponding functors from $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$ to CDGA_k . However, we caution the reader that the functors $(-)_\infty$, $(-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}} : \text{BiDGA}_k \rightarrow \text{BiCDGA}_k$ are *not* enrichments of the corresponding functors from $\text{DGA}_{k/k}$ to CDGA_k . The difference here comes from the fact that we take the inverse limit in BiCDGA_k rather than in CDGA_k : the forgetful functor

$\text{BiCDGA}_k \rightarrow \text{CDGA}_k$ does not preserve infinite limits in general. Yet another illustration of the difference between the inverse limits in BiCDGA_k and CDGA_k is the following important proposition.

Proposition 7.2. *Let $k \rightarrow R$ be a noncommutative Tate extension in BiDGA_k with finitely many generators in each polynomial degree. Then there is an isomorphism $R_\infty^{\text{Tr}} \cong R_\infty^{\text{GL}}$ in BiCDGA_k .*

7.4. Proof of Proposition 7.2.

7.4.1. It suffices to prove that $\Lambda \text{Tr}_\infty : \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(R)] \rightarrow R_\infty^{\text{GL}}$ is a surjection in BiCDGA_k . For this, it is enough to show that for any $r \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a natural number $N(r)$ such that the natural map $\mu_{n+1,n} : R_{n+1}^{\text{GL}}(r) \rightarrow R_n^{\text{GL}}(r)$ is an isomorphism of k -vector spaces for all $n \geq N(r)$. Indeed, if this is the case, then $R_\infty^{\text{GL}}(r) \cong R_{N(r)}^{\text{GL}}(r)$. Since the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & R_\infty^{\text{GL}} \\ & \swarrow \Lambda \text{Tr}_\infty(R) & \downarrow \\ \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(R)] & \xrightarrow{\Lambda \text{Tr}_{N(r)}(R)} & R_{N(r)}^{\text{GL}} \end{array}$$

commutes (with the bottom arrow being a surjection by Theorem 3.1), $\Lambda \text{Tr}_\infty(R)_\bullet$ induces a surjection between $\Lambda[\mathcal{C}(R)](r)$ and $R_\infty^{\text{GL}}(r)$ for each r in \mathbb{N} . Thus, $R_\infty^{\text{Tr}}(r) \cong R_\infty^{\text{GL}}(r)$ for each $r \in \mathbb{N}$, which implies that $R_\infty^{\text{Tr}} \cong R_\infty^{\text{GL}}$ in BiCDGA_k .

7.4.2. Further observe that the claim that there exists an $N(r) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mu_{n+1,n} : R_{n+1}^{\text{GL}}(r) \rightarrow R_n^{\text{GL}}(r)$ is an isomorphism of k -vector spaces for $n \geq N(r)$ will follow if we can show that for there exists an $N(r) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq N(r)$,

$$(7.1) \quad \Lambda \text{Tr}_n(R)_\bullet : \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(R)](r) \rightarrow R_n^{\text{GL}}(r)$$

is an isomorphism of k -vector spaces. Since the map (7.1) is a surjection by Theorem 3.1, it suffices to show that for any fixed r , the map (7.1) is an injection for n sufficiently large.

7.4.3. In order to do this we modify the proof of [CEG, Proposition 11.1.2]. To avoid unnecessarily complicated notation, we demonstrate our proof for $R = k\langle x, y \rangle$ with the homological degree of x (resp., y) being 0 (resp., 1) and the polynomial degree of x and y being 1 (and $dy = 0$). The proof in the general case is completely similar. In this case, $\mathcal{C}(R)$ is spanned by the collection S of nonempty cyclic words w in x and y such that $\text{N}(w) \neq 0$ (see Section A.0.2). The elements of $\Lambda[\mathcal{C}(R)]$ are precisely expressions of the form

$$\sum_J c_J \prod_{w \in S} (w(x, y))^{J(w)}$$

where J runs over some finite collection of $\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ -valued functions on S with finite support satisfying $J(w) \leq 1$ if w is of odd parity (recall that x is even and y is odd).

Let $\mathcal{A} := k[u_1, \dots, u_r]$ where the elements u_i are of homological degree 1. Since any pair $X \in \mathbb{M}_n(k)$, $Y \in \mathbb{M}_n(\mathcal{A})$ corresponds to an evaluation homomorphism (of graded commutative algebras) from R_n to \mathcal{A} , Lemma A.3 implies that if $\alpha \in \Lambda[\mathcal{C}(R)](r)$ satisfies $\Lambda \text{Tr}_n(R)_\bullet(\alpha) = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\alpha = 0$. Hence, (7.1) is an injection for n sufficiently large. This completes the proof of Proposition 7.2.

7.5. Derived representation functors. The following proposition collects facts about the existence of total left derived functors of various representation (and related) functors from $\text{Ho}(\text{BiDGA}_k)$. Note that the cyclic functor \mathcal{C} is treated here as a functor from BiDGA_k to the (model) category of complexes of graded k -vector spaces. The analogue of Theorem 2.7 holds in this more refined setting.

Proposition 7.3. (a) *If F is one of the functors $(-)_n$, $(-)_n^{\text{GL}}$ and $\Lambda[\mathcal{C}(-)]$, then F has a total left derived functor*

$$LF : \text{Ho}(\text{BiDGA}_k) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{BiCDGA}_k), \quad A \mapsto F(QA).$$

Moreover, we have $L\Lambda[\mathcal{C}(-)] \cong \Lambda[L\mathcal{C}(-)]$.

(b) If F is one of the functors $(-)_\infty$, $(-)_\infty^{\text{GL}}$ and Tr_∞ , then F has a total left derived functor

$$\mathbf{L}F : \text{Ho}(\text{BiDGA}_k) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{BiCDGA}_k), \quad A \mapsto F(QA).$$

Proof. Note that the forgetful functors $\text{BiDGA}_k \rightarrow \text{DGA}_{k/k}$ and $\text{BiCDGA}_k \rightarrow \text{CDGA}_k$ preserve cofibrations as well as weak equivalences. Hence, any functor $F : \text{DGA}_{k/k} \rightarrow \text{CDGA}_k$ that maps acyclic cofibrations between cofibrant objects in DGA_k to weak equivalences in CDGA_k and that enriches to a functor $\text{BiDGA}_k \rightarrow \text{BiCDGA}_k$ maps acyclic cofibrations between cofibrant objects in BiDGA_k to weak equivalences in BiCDGA_k . By Brown's Lemma, such a functor F has a total left derived functor

$$\mathbf{L}F : \text{Ho}(\text{BiDGA}_k) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{BiCDGA}_k), \quad A \mapsto F(QA)$$

where QA is any cofibrant resolution of an object A in BiDGA_k . By the proofs of Theorems 2.6 and 3.1 of [BKR], this is the case when F is one of the functors $(-)_n, (-)_n^{\text{GL}}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{A}[\mathcal{C}(-)]$. That $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{A}[\mathcal{C}(-)] \cong \mathbf{A}[\mathbf{LC}(-)]$ follows from an easy verification left to the reader. This proves (a).

The proof of part (b) is completely analogous to that of Theorem 4.1. We leave the details to the interested reader in order to avoid being repetitive. \square

Theorem 7.4. $\mathbf{A}\text{Tr}_\infty(-)_\bullet$ induces an isomorphism of functors from $\text{Ho}(\text{BiDGA}_k)$ to $\text{Ho}(\text{BiCDGA}_k)$:

$$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{A}[\mathcal{C}(-)] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{L}(-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}}.$$

Proof. The proof of Theorem 4.2 goes through in the bigraded setting. \square

Theorem 7.5. Suppose that $A \in \text{BiDGA}_{k/k}$ has a noncommutative Tate resolution with finitely many generators in each polynomial degree. Then

- (a) $\mathbf{L}(A)_\infty^{\text{Tr}} \cong \mathbf{L}(A)_\infty^{\text{GL}}$ in $\text{Ho}(\text{BiCDGA}_k)$. Consequently, $\mathbf{A}[\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)] \cong \text{H}_\bullet(A, \infty)^{\text{GL}}$.
- (b) For any $r \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a number $N(r) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for any $n \geq N(r)$,

$$\mathbf{A}\text{Tr}_n(A)_\bullet : \mathbf{A}[\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)](s) \rightarrow \text{H}_\bullet(A, n)^{\text{GL}}(s)$$

is an isomorphism for $s \leq r$. Hence, if $n \geq N(r)$ then

$$\text{H}_\bullet(A, n)^{\text{GL}}(s) \cong \text{H}_\bullet(A, \infty)^{\text{GL}}(s), \quad s \leq r.$$

Proof. Part (a) is immediate from Proposition 7.2. Moreover, for R a noncommutative Tate resolution of A (with finitely many generators in each polynomial degree), we showed in Section 7.4 that the map (7.1) is an isomorphism for $n \gg 0$. At the level of homology this implies (b). \square

7.5.1. Remarks. 1. Part (b) of Theorem 7.5 is a generalization of [CEG, Proposition 11.1], which proves stabilization for the family of ordinary representation schemes $\text{Rep}_n(A)$ of a graded algebra A .

2. The assumption of Theorem 7.5 is far from vacuous. Indeed, following the proof of Proposition 3.1 of [FHT], it can be shown that the quotient of a finitely generated free (polynomially graded) algebra generated by elements of positive polynomial degree by a homogeneous ideal whose generators are of positive polynomial degree has the required kind of noncommutative Tate resolution.

3. Theorem 7.5 is analogous to Theorem 6.9 of [LQ]. However, we are constrained to work with a specific subcategory of the category of bigraded DGAs for this. Also, unlike [LQ, Theorem 6.9], two natural questions remain open in this setting: we do not yet have a formula expressing $N(r)$ in terms of r and we do not yet have an explicit description of the first obstruction to stability. One reason for this is the lack of an explicit ‘small’ complex intrinsic to A for computing representation homology of A .

4. In the case of augmented algebras, R_∞^{Tr} is only a proper (dense) DG subalgebra of R_∞^{GL} : i.e., $R_\infty^{\text{Tr}} \neq R_\infty^{\text{GL}}$. However, Proposition 7.2 shows that the functor $\mathbf{L}(-)_\infty^{\text{Tr}} : \text{Ho}(\text{DGA}_{k/k}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{CDGA}_k)$ may be viewed as a natural analogue of $\mathbf{L}(-)_\infty^{\text{GL}} : \text{Ho}(\text{BiDGA}_k) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(\text{BiCDGA}_k)$ in that case.

7.6. Euler characteristics and combinatorial identities. In this section, we compute the Euler characteristic of the GL -invariant part of representation homology $\mathrm{H}_\bullet(A, n)^{\mathrm{GL}}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Comparing the result of this computation to cyclic homology of A , we get (as a consequence of Theorem 7.5) some interesting combinatorial identities. For illustration, we consider two families of finite-dimensional nilpotent algebras $A = \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^{m+1})$, $m \geq 1$, and $A = \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d]/(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)^2$, $d \geq 1$. As mentioned in the Introduction, our choice of examples is motivated by the Lie homological interpretation of the famous Macdonald conjectures (see [Ha, FGT]).

Let A be a bigraded DG algebra satisfying the assumption of Theorem 7.5. If R is a Tate resolution of A in $\mathrm{BiDGA}_{k/k}$, the underlying graded algebra of R can be written as $T_k V$, where $V = V_{\mathrm{ev}} \oplus V_{\mathrm{odd}}$ is a k -vector superspace, each component of which is polynomially graded:

$$V_{\mathrm{ev}} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} V_{\mathrm{ev}}(i) \quad , \quad V_{\mathrm{odd}} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} V_{\mathrm{odd}}(i) \quad .$$

By our assumption, the dimensions of $V_{\mathrm{ev}}(i)$ and $V_{\mathrm{odd}}(i)$ are finite for all i ; we set

$$(7.2) \quad d_i := \dim_k[V_{\mathrm{ev}}(i)] - \dim_k[V_{\mathrm{odd}}(i)] \quad , \quad i \geq 0 \quad .$$

Now, fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and let

$$\mathbb{V}_{\mathrm{ev}, n} := V_{\mathrm{ev}} \otimes \mathbb{M}_n(k) \quad , \quad \mathbb{V}_{\mathrm{odd}, n} := V_{\mathrm{odd}} \otimes \mathbb{M}_n(k) \quad .$$

Note that $\dim_k[\mathbb{V}_{\mathrm{ev}, n}(i)] - \dim_k[\mathbb{V}_{\mathrm{odd}, n}(i)] = d_i n^2$. By Theorem 2.6, the DG algebra R_n representing $\mathrm{DRep}_n(A)$ is isomorphic (as a graded algebra) to the symmetric algebra of $\mathbb{V}_n = \mathbb{V}_{\mathrm{ev}, n} \oplus \mathbb{V}_{\mathrm{odd}, n}$:

$$R_n \cong \Lambda(\mathbb{V}_n) = \mathrm{Sym}_k(\mathbb{V}_{\mathrm{ev}, n}) \otimes \Lambda_k(\mathbb{V}_{\mathrm{odd}, n}) \quad .$$

Hence, the (graded) Euler characteristic of representation homology

$$\chi(\mathrm{H}_\bullet(A, n), q) := \sum_{i, s=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i q^s \dim_k[\mathrm{H}_i(A, n)(s)]$$

is given by the formula (cf. [GoS, 2.1.2])

$$(7.3) \quad \chi(\mathrm{H}_\bullet(A, n), q) = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^i)^{-d_i n^2} \quad .$$

Now, let us assume that $k = \mathbb{C}$. Then, we can write the Euler characteristic of the GL_n -invariant part of representation homology using the classical Molien-Weyl formula (see [W1]):

$$(7.4) \quad \chi(\mathrm{H}_\bullet(A, n)^{\mathrm{GL}}, q) = \int_{U(n)} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{d\mu(g)}{\det(I - \mathrm{Ad}(g) q^i)^{d_i}} \quad .$$

The integral in (7.4) is taken over the unitary group $U(n) \subset \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ on which the Haar measure $d\mu$ is normalized so that the volume of $U(n)$ equals 1; the determinant is calculated in the adjoint representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ on $\mathbb{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$. Both (7.3) and (7.4) are regarded as formal power series in $\mathbb{C}[[q]]$.

The following observation is due to Etingof and Ginzburg [EG], who proved it in the special case of Koszul complexes. The proof of [EG] works, *mutatis mutandis*, for an arbitrary free bigraded algebra.

Lemma 7.4 (cf. [EG], Corollary 2.4.5). *Each coefficient of the formal power series (7.4) stabilizes as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Let*

$$\zeta(A, q) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{U(n)} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{d\mu(g)}{\det(I - \mathrm{Ad}(g) q^i)^{d_i}}$$

denote the corresponding generating function in $\mathbb{C}[[q]]$. Then

$$(7.5) \quad \zeta(A, q) = \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} d_i q^{s_i} \right)^{-1} \quad ,$$

where d_i are defined in (7.2).

Next, we look at the (reduced) cyclic homology of A . If A is bigraded, then so is $\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)$. Assume that the dimensions of the graded components of $\overline{\text{HC}}_{\text{ev}}(A)$ and $\overline{\text{HC}}_{\text{odd}}(A)$ are $\{a_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ and $\{b_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ respectively. Then

$$(7.6) \quad \chi(\Lambda[\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)], q) = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^i)^{b_i - a_i}$$

As consequence of Theorem 7.5 and Lemma 7.4, we thus get

Corollary 7.1. *Let A be a bigraded DG algebra over \mathbb{C} satisfying the assumption of Theorem 7.5. Then*

$$(7.7) \quad \chi(\Lambda[\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)], q) = \zeta(A, q) .$$

We conclude with simple examples showing that (7.7) actually yields interesting combinatorial identities even for ordinary finite-dimensional algebras.

7.6.1. *Examples.* (a) Let $A = \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^2)$ be the ring of dual numbers. We equip A with the usual polynomial grading letting $\deg(x) = 1$. The cyclic homology of A is given by (see [LQ, 4.3])

$$\overline{\text{HC}}_i(A) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = 2j + 1 \\ \mathbb{C}x^{\otimes(2j+1)} & \text{if } i = 2j \end{cases}$$

Hence,

$$\chi(\Lambda[\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)], q) = \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2j+1})^{-1} .$$

On the other hand, A has a free resolution $R = \mathbb{C}\langle x, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots \rangle$ with differential (5.10). The generators x_i of R have homological degree i and polynomial degree $i + 1$, so that $d_i = (-1)^{i+1}$ for each $i \geq 1$. Hence,

$$\zeta(A, q) = \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} q^{si} \right)^{-1} = \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^s) .$$

Thus, in this case, (7.7) becomes

$$(7.8) \quad \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2j+1})^{-1} = \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^s) ,$$

which is a well-known combinatorial identity equating the generating functions for partitions into odd summands (the left-hand side) and distinct summands (the right-hand side).

(b) Let $A = \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^{m+1})$, where $m \geq 1$. The (graded) cyclic homology of A is computed in [H, Theorem 3.1]. The corresponding Euler characteristic is given by

$$\chi(\Lambda[\overline{\text{HC}}_\bullet(A)], q) = \prod_{\substack{n \geq 1 \\ (m+1) \nmid n}} (1 - q^n)^{-1} .$$

Since A is an algebra with ‘monomial’ relations, to construct its free resolution R one can use the Gröbner basis algorithm developed in [DK]. The corresponding ζ -function has the following combinatorial description. For $l, m \in \mathbb{N}$, define an m -train of length l to be an increasing sequence of natural numbers

$$\tau = \{n_1 = 1 < n_2 < n_3 < \dots < n_l\}$$

such that $n_{j+1} - n_j < m + 1$ for all j . Call $w_\tau := m + n_l$ the weight of τ and write $T(l, m)$ for the set of all m -trains of length l . Then

$$(7.9) \quad \zeta(A, q) = \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - q^s + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in T(l, m)} (-1)^{l-1} q^{s w_\tau} \right)^{-1} .$$

Notice that each $\tau \in T(l, m)$ corresponds to a sequence $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_l\}$ of positive integers $< m+1$, such that $w_\tau = \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i + m + 1$. (Indeed, put $\alpha_i := n_{i+1} - n_i$). Hence,

$$\sum_{\tau \in T(l, m)} q^{w_\tau} = q^{m+1} (q + q^2 + \dots + q^m)^{l-1}.$$

Substituting this into (7.9), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(A, q) &= \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - q^s + q^{(m+1)s} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{l-1} (q^s + q^{2s} + \dots + q^{ms})^{l-1} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^s + q^{(m+1)s} / (1 + q^s + \dots + q^{ms}))^{-1} \\ &= \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^s + q^{2s} + \dots + q^{ms}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for $A = \mathbb{C}[x]/(x^{m+1})$, equation (7.7) yields the identity

$$(7.10) \quad \prod_{\substack{n \geq 1 \\ (m+1) \nmid n}} (1 - q^n)^{-1} = \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^s + q^{2s} + \dots + q^{ms}),$$

which obviously specializes to (7.8) when $m = 1$.

(c) Let $A = \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d]/(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d)^2$, $d \geq 1$. By [L, Proposition 2.2.14], we have

$$\overline{\text{HC}}_{\bullet}(A) = \overline{T(V[1])}_{\natural}[-1],$$

where $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^d kx_i$. For a basis in $\overline{T(V[1])}_{\natural}$, we can take a set S of “good cyclic words” in letters $\{sx_1, \dots, sx_d\}$ (see Appendix A, Lemma A.1 below). Let c_{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_d} denote the number of good cyclic words with r_i occurrences of sx_i for $i = 1, 2, \dots, d$. Then,

$$\chi(\overline{\text{HC}}_{\bullet}(A), q_1, \dots, q_d) = \prod_{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_d \geq 1} (1 - q_1^{r_1} q_2^{r_2} \dots q_d^{r_d})^{(-1)^{\sum r_i c_{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_d}}}$$

On the other hand, the (multigraded) ζ -function of A is given by

$$\zeta(A, q_1, \dots, q_d) = \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} (1 + q_1^s + \dots + q_d^s).$$

Thus, (7.7) yields the identity

$$(7.11) \quad \prod_{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_d \geq 1} (1 - q_1^{r_1} q_2^{r_2} \dots q_d^{r_d})^{(-1)^{\sum r_i c_{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_d}}} = \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} (1 + q_1^s + \dots + q_d^s).$$

Note that when $q_1 = q_2 = \dots = q_d = q$, we get

$$\prod_{r=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^r)^{(-1)^r c_r} = \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} (1 + d q^s),$$

where $c_r := \dim_k V[1]^{\otimes r} \cap T(V[1])_{\natural}$. The left-hand side of this last identity can be expressed in combinatorial terms:

$$(7.12) \quad \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^r)^{(-1)^r \Phi_r(d)} \prod_{j, k \geq 1} (1 - q^{2k(2j-1)})^{-M_{2j-1}(d)} = \prod_{s=1}^{\infty} (1 + d q^s),$$

where $\Phi_r(d)$ and $M_r(d)$ are the numbers of cyclic (resp., primitive⁷ cyclic) words of length r in $\{sx_1, sx_2, \dots, sx_d\}$. The generating functions for these numbers are known (cf. [GoS, Section 3.3]):

$$(7.13) \quad \sum_{r \geq 1} \Phi_r(d) t^r = - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(m)}{m} \log(1 - dt^m) ,$$

$$(7.14) \quad \sum_{r \geq 1} M_r(d) t^r = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(n)}{n} \log(1 - dt^n) ,$$

where $\phi(m)$ is the Euler ϕ -function and $\mu(n)$ is the Möbius function. Equation (7.13) is sometimes called the Polyakov formula, while (7.14) is a classical formula due to E. Witt (1937).

APPENDIX A. (SUPER) CYCLIC DERIVATIVES

In this appendix, we extend some combinatorial results about cyclic derivatives on noncommutative algebras (see [RSS, K, Vo]) to the graded and \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded setting. Although the proofs of these results are not very hard and could in principle be included as part of the proofs of our main theorems, we decided to present them separately. We feel that graded cyclic derivatives may be useful to others working on questions related to combinatorics and invariant theory in the \mathbb{Z} - and \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded setting.

A.0.2. Consider the graded algebra $\mathbb{A} := k\langle x, y_1, \dots, y_r \rangle$, where the generators x, y_1, \dots, y_r are either in homological degree 0 or in homological degree 1. Recall that the term *word* simply refers to a (non-commutative) monomial in the variables x, y_1, \dots, y_r . In turn, the variables x, y_1, \dots, y_r are referred to as *alphabets*. Note that \mathbb{A} is in fact, bigraded (with x and y_1, \dots, y_r each having polynomial degree 1). Generalizing [RSS] to the (homologically) graded setting, we define the cyclic derivative $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$ of a word $w := v_1 \dots v_n$ with respect to x by setting

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} := \sum_{v_k=x} (-1)^{|v_1 \dots v_{k-1}| |v_k \dots v_n|} v_{k+1} \dots v_n v_1 \dots v_{k-1} .$$

The cyclic derivative with respect to x gives us a k -linear operator $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$.

More conceptually, equip $\mathbb{A} \otimes_k \mathbb{A}$ with the structure of a $\mathbb{A} - \mathbb{A}$ bimodule where $a(b \otimes c) := ab \otimes c$, $(b \otimes c).d := b \otimes cd$ for all $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{A}$. Let $\delta_x : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \otimes_k \mathbb{A}$ be the derivation (of degree $|x|$ with respect to the above bimodule structure) such that $\delta_x(x) = 1 \otimes 1$ and $\delta_x(y_i) = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. If $\tilde{\mu} : \mathbb{A} \otimes \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ is the map $a \otimes b \mapsto (-1)^{|a||b|} ba$, then

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \tilde{\mu} \circ \delta_x .$$

In this appendix, we prove the following graded analog of Proposition 6.1 of [RSS].

Proposition A.1. $\text{Ker}(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) = k\langle y_1, \dots, y_r \rangle + [\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}]$.

One can define the cyclic gradient

$$\nabla : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{r+1}, \quad a \mapsto \left(\frac{\partial a}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial a}{\partial y_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial a}{\partial y_r} \right) .$$

Proposition A.1 automatically implies the following corollary, a super version of a result of Voiculescu (see [Vo, Theorem 2]).

Corollary A.1. $\text{Ker}(\nabla) = k + [\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}]$.

The proof of Proposition A.1 is a modification of that of Proposition 6.1 of [RSS]. In order to write down this proof, we need to undertake some preparations. Let $\tau : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ denote the operator such that for each word $w := v_1 \dots v_n$ in \mathbb{A} ,

$$\tau(w) := (-1)^{|v_n| |v_1 \dots v_{n-1}|} v_n v_1 \dots v_{n-1} .$$

⁷Recall that a cyclic word u is primitive if it is not of the form z^n for some cyclic word z .

Here $|\dots|$ stands for homological degree. Let $\mathbb{A}^{(n)}$ denote the (homologically graded) subspace of \mathbb{A} spanned by words of polynomial degree n . Note that $\tau^n|_{\mathbb{A}^{(n)}} = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{A}^{(n)}}$. We define the operator $N := 1 + \tau + \dots + \tau^{n-1} : \mathbb{A}^{(n)} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{(n)}$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (with $N(1) := 1$). This gives us an operator $N : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$. One also has the operator $T_x : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$. This is the unique k -linear operator on \mathbb{A} satisfying

$$T_x(xw) = w, \quad T_x(y_i w) = 0, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq k$$

for all words w in x, y_1, \dots, y_r . By definition,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = T_x \circ N : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}.$$

Lemma A.1. $\text{Ker}(N) = [\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}]$.

Proof. Clearly, $[\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}] \subset \text{Ker}(N)$. Indeed, if w_1 and w_2 are words in \mathbb{A} , $[w_1, w_2] = (1 - \tau^{l(w_2)})w$ where $w := w_1 w_2$ and $l(w_2)$ denotes the polynomial degree of w_2 . Since $\tau^r \cdot N = N$ for any r , $[w_1, w_2] \in \text{Ker}(N)$.

To prove the reverse inclusion, we modify the proof of Proposition 6.1 of [RSS]. Order the alphabets x, y_1, \dots, y_r . This induces a lexicographic order on the set of words in \mathbb{A} . Let $l(w)$ denote the polynomial degree (i.e, length) of a word w . For a word $w \in \mathbb{A}$, let w^* denote the cyclic permutation of w that is lexicographically minimum. Note that for at least one $0 \leq p < l(w)$, $\tau^p w = \pm w^*$. Now, suppose that the coefficient of w^* in $N(w)$ is 0. Then, $\pm w^* = \tau^p w = -\tau^q w$ for some $0 \leq p < q < l(w)$. Hence, $w = -\tau^{q-p} w$. In particular, $w = \frac{1}{2}(w - \tau^{q-p} w)$. But $w - \tau^{q-p} w \in [\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}]$. Hence, if the coefficient of w^* in $N(w)$ is 0, then $w \in [\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}]$ and $N(w) = 0$ ⁸. We refer to words of \mathbb{A} that are in $[\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}]$ as “bad”. Words that are not “bad” are called “good”.

Therefore it suffices to check that if P is a linear combination of good words in \mathbb{A} such that $N(P) = 0$, then $P \in [\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}]$. Then,

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} c_i w_i + \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} c_i w_i + \dots + \sum_{i=n_{s-1}+1}^{n_s} c_i w_i$$

where w_i and w_j occur in the same summation if $w_i^* = w_j^*$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = N(P) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} c_i N(w_i) + \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} c_i N(w_i) + \dots + \sum_{i=n_{s-1}+1}^{n_s} c_i N(w_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \pm c_i N(w_1^*) + \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} \pm c_i N(w_{n_1+1}^*) + \dots + \sum_{i=n_{s-1}+1}^{n_s} \pm c_i N(w_{n_{s-1}+1}^*). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that $\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \pm c_i = \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} \pm c_i = \dots = \sum_{i=n_{s-1}+1}^{n_s} \pm c_i = 0$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} c_i (w_i \pm w_1^*) + \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} c_i (w_i \pm w_{n_1+1}^*) + \dots + \sum_{i=n_{s-1}+1}^{n_s} c_i (w_i \pm w_{n_{s-1}+1}^*) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} c_i (w_i \mp w_i^*) + \sum_{i=n_1+1}^{n_2} c_i (w_i \mp w_i^*) + \dots + \sum_{i=n_{s-1}+1}^{n_s} c_i (w_i \mp w_i^*). \end{aligned}$$

The reader may easily keep track of the signs that appear above to check that $w_i \mp w_i^* \in [\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}]$ for all i . This proves the required lemma. \square

Lemma A.1 implies that a basis for $\mathbb{A}_\sharp := \frac{\mathbb{A}}{[\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{A}]}$ is given by cyclic words w satisfying $N(w) \neq 0$. We denote this basis by S .

⁸This is the main difference between our situation and the ungraded situation. For example, if $\mathbb{A} = k\langle x, y \rangle$ with $|x| = 0$, $|y| = 1$, then $N(x^2 y x^2 y) = 0$ and $x^2 y x^2 y = \frac{1}{2}[x^2 y, x^2 y]$.

A.0.3. *Proof of Proposition A.1.* Clearly, $k\langle y_1, \dots, y_r \rangle$ is contained in $\text{Ker}(\frac{\partial}{\partial x})$. Note that $\mathbb{A} = k\langle y_1, \dots, y_r \rangle \oplus \mathbb{A}_x$ where \mathbb{A}_x is the (bigraded) subspace spanned by words with at least one occurrence of the alphabet x . As in Section 6 of [RSS], we claim that if $P \in \mathbb{A}_x$ satisfies $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 0$, then $P \in \text{Ker}(N)$. To see this, first note that $N(P) \in \mathbb{A}_x$. Further, suppose that $N(P) \neq 0$. Then, since $N(P) \in \mathbb{A}_x$ and $N(P) = \tau^k N(P)$ for all k , $N(P)$ contains at least one nonzero summand of the form $c.xw$ where $c \in k$ and w is a word in \mathbb{A} . This makes $c.w$ a nonzero summand of $T_x \circ N(P) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$. This shows that if $P \in \mathbb{A}_x$, then $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 0$ iff $N(P) = 0$. Proposition A.1 now follows immediately from Lemma A.1.

A.0.4. In this subsection and the one that follows, we work in the \mathbb{Z} -graded rather than \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded setting. The results in this and the subsequent subsection are extensions to the \mathbb{Z} -graded setting of corresponding results from Section 11 of [CEG] and Section 4.2 of [G] (which were proven in *loc. cit* in the ungraded setting). Fix $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\mathcal{A} := k[u_1, \dots, u_r]$ where u_i is a variable of homological degree 1 for each i .

Lemma A.2. *For n sufficiently large, the set of words in X and Y of length $\leq r$ is linearly independent for generic $X \in \mathbb{M}_n(k)$ and $Y \in \mathbb{M}_n(\mathcal{A}_1)$.*

Proof. Suppose there is a nontrivial linear dependence relation

$$(A.1) \quad \sum_{|w| \leq r} c_w.w(X, Y) = 0$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and for all $X \in \mathbb{M}_n(k)$, $Y \in \mathbb{M}_n(\mathcal{A}_1)$. Applying the substitutions $X \mapsto t.X$, $Y \mapsto t.Y$, we see that we can assume our relation to be homogeneous without loss of generality. Further, fixing X and applying the substitution $Y \mapsto s.Y$, we see that we can assume our relation to be homogeneous in X as well as Y . Suppose that our relation is homogeneous of degree p in X and degree q in Y . Putting $Y := u_1.Z_1 + \dots + u_q.Z_q$ where $Z_1, \dots, Z_q \in \mathbb{M}_n(k)$ are arbitrary, and taking the coefficient of u_1, \dots, u_q in equation (A.1), we obtain a linear dependence relation

$$\sum_{|w'| \leq r} d_{w'}.w'(X, Z_1, \dots, Z_q) = 0$$

satisfied by all $X, Z_1, \dots, Z_q \in \mathbb{M}_n(k)$ for all n . However, taking n to be the dimension over k of the quotient of $k\langle x, z_1, \dots, z_r \rangle$ by the $r+1$ -st power of the augmentation ideal, and X, Z_1, \dots, Z_q to be the operators corresponding to multiplication on the left by x, z_1, \dots, z_q respectively, we see that this is not possible. This proves the required lemma. \square

Let S denote the collection of nonempty *cyclic* words w in the symbols x and y such that $N(w) \neq 0$ (see Section A.0.2). Let X be an even matrix variable and let Y be an odd matrix variable. A polynomial function in X and Y of the form

$$\sum_J c_J \cdot \prod_{w \in S} \text{Tr}(w(X, Y))^{J(w)}$$

where J runs over some finite collection of functions from S to $\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ with finite support and c_J are elements of k is called *good* if $J(w) \leq 1$ for every w of odd parity. The following lemma is a generalization (to the \mathbb{Z} -graded setting) of a similar statement (in the ungraded setting) that appears in Section 11 of [CEG].

Lemma A.3. *There are no non-trivial relations of polynomial degree $\leq r$ in X and Y of the form*

$$(A.2) \quad \sum_J c_J \cdot \prod_{w \in S} \text{Tr}(w(X, Y))^{J(w)} = 0, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, X \in \mathbb{M}_n(k), Y \in \mathbb{M}_n(\mathcal{A}_1)$$

where the left-hand side is good.

Proof. For a cyclic word $w(X, Y) = v_1 \dots v_p$ of length p in x and y , let

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} := \sum_{v_k=X} (-1)^{|v_{k+1} \dots v_p| |v_1 \dots v_k|} v_{k+1} \dots v_p v_1 \dots v_{k-1}$$

denote the cyclic derivative of w with respect to x . Suppose that there is a relation of the form (A.2) of polynomial degree $s \leq r$ where the left hand side is a good polynomial. If the relation (A.2) has at least one summand involving X , we differentiate (A.2) with respect to X to obtain

$$(A.3) \quad \sum_J \sum_{u \in \text{Supp}(J), x \in u} \pm J(u) c_J \cdot \prod_{w \in S} \text{Tr}(w(X, Y))^{J(w) - \delta_{wu}} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(X, Y) = 0.$$

By Lemma A.2 and Proposition A.1, the matrices of the form $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(X, Y)$ appearing on the right hand side of equation (A.3) form a linearly independent set. Taking the coefficient of any nonzero $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(X, Y)$ appearing on the R.H.S of (A.3), one obtains a good relation of the form (A.2) of degree strictly less than s . If the relation (A.2) does not involve X , we differentiate it with respect to Y and argue as above to obtain another good relation of the form (A.2) of degree strictly less than s . By induction, we obtain a (nontrivial) good relation of the form (A.2) of degree 1 or 0 satisfied for all n sufficiently large. Since this is impossible, the desired lemma follows. \square

A.0.5. Let $\mathcal{A} := k[u_1, \dots, u_n, \dots]$, where the u_i 's have homological degree 1. Lemma A.3 immediately implies

Lemma A.4. *There are no non-trivial relations in X and Y of the form*

$$(A.4) \quad \sum_J c_J \cdot \prod_{w \in S} \text{Tr}(w(X, Y))^{J(w)} = 0, \quad \forall X \in \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k), Y \in \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(\mathcal{A}_1)$$

where the left-hand side is good.

The following corollary generalizes a fact proven in the ungraded setting (using a polarization argument) in Section 4.2 of [G].

Corollary A.2. *For any k -valued function c on S with finite (non-empty) support, there exist $X \in \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(k)$, $Y \in \mathfrak{gl}_\infty(\mathcal{A}_1)$ such that*

$$\sum_{w \in S} c(w) \text{Tr}(w(X, Y)) \neq 0.$$

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